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Speech of Hon. R. McClelland,

OF MICHIGAN,

In the House of Representatives, Saturday, July 1, 1848 on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, in reply to *And. Stewart, of Pa.*

Mr. McCLELLAND said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: During five years of service in this House, I have never yet made a strictly party speech upon any question, and would not trespass now upon the rule I prescribed for myself, had not the character of a distinguised citizen of my own State been most violently attacked and traduced.—The gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. STEWART,] a few days ago, made many charges of a grave character against General Cass, and although they are very loose, and some of them exceedingly trifling, yet I propose to occupy a short time in discussing them and similar ones made elsewhere. If my hour is not wholly consumed in this way, I may notice other remarks made by him and other gentlemen on this floor.

The most prominent charges against Gen. Cass is, that whilst Governor of the Territory of Michigan, he drew, besides his salary as Governor, enormous amounts of extra compensation—some making it, in the aggregate, $100,568 91; but the gentleman from Pennsylvania, with every disposition to increase it, has been obliged, by some regard for truth, to reduce it to $60,412. I propose to examine this charge, and believe it is susceptible of the most satisfactory explanation. One great error committed by those who have endeavored to distort this matter is, in assuming that each of the three documents (No. 6, 27th Congress, 3d session, and Nos. 112 and 214, 25th Congress, 3d session) usually referred to, and which contain all the necessary information on the subject, relates to and embraces different and distinct classes of allowances; and they are figured out and adroitly woven together so as to make up the sum arrived at; while the slightest glance and most cursory examination will show, clearly and unequivocally, that the documents are reports from the Secretary of War, in answer to three seperate calls of Congress for nearly the same information, and that they embrace, with slight variations, precisely the same allowances, except that of the amount contained in document No. 6, $12,712 is left out of the other two documents. Thus the whole of the allowances in document No. 241, and all in document No. 6, except the sum of $12,712, are set forth and contained in document No. 112.

General Cass was Governor of the Territory of Michigan, and *ex officio* superintendent of Indian affairs in and for this Territory. An *ex officio* superintendent of Indian Affairs, he discharged his duties within the limits established by the Territorial organization, which embraced and included only the Indians and agencies within the penisula of Michigan and the agency at Green Bay, on the western shore of Lake Michigan. In document No 112, the accounting officers say, "that as superintendent of Indian affairs, Governor Cass was paid no salary by the Treasury Department; but an allowance of fifteen hundred dollars per annum was made to him by the Secretary of War, and paid by the Treasury Department, *during his superintendency, to cover his expenses of office rent, clerk hire, fuel, stationary, &c.*, and, besides this, ten rations per day, equal to $730 per year, were allowed to him from the date of his appointment, in 1813, till the end of 1821." They then go on to show the circumstances under which these allowances were made, quoting for that purpose a letter to Congress upon the subject from Mr. Calhoun, the Secretary of War, and by whom they were made, in which the facts and circumstances are fully set forth. It appears, from this letter, that General Cass not only performed his appropriate duties of superintendent, but, in addition, actually executed those of agent for several tribes which were without agents, both within and without his superintendency. In reference to the allowance, Mr. Calhoun states, (Doc. No. 112, page 2,) that shortly after General Cass received his appointment, "he made application for a specific sum to cover the various personal expenses to which he was liable in the performance of his duty as superintendent. Without objecting to the amount which he thought necessary for the purpose, he was informed that a specific amount could not be allowed; but at the same time it was stated, that on presenting his account, what was reasonable would be allowed. The claim, from its nature, could only be adjusted on equitable principles, it being impossible to state the items of expense to which situated as he was, he was exposed from his intercourse with the Indians." The duties which Governor Cass performed as superintendent being similar to those of Governor Clark, (Governor and superintendent of Indian affairs for the Missouria Territory,) "but more extensive, and in their performance attended with greater expense, in the adjustment of his accounts reference was had to the allowance which had been made to the latter, making such additional allowance as the difference in the two cases and a regard to equity required." Among the reasons given by Mr. Calhoun for the allowance was "the *expense* necessarily attending the intercourse with the Indians at a point to which the is so great a resort of Indians as Detroit, and where, from the neighborhood of the adjoining province of Canada, it is necessary to extend to them *greater liberality and attention* than at any other place." The case had previously been submitted to the President, (Mr. Madison,) who expressed the opinion that General Cass "should be remunerated for these additional expenses." Notwithstanding all this, the gentleman *from Pennsylvania intimates that these claims were* "allowed by Mr. Calhoun six years after he was out of office." What he means I cannot conceive, unless it be to charge Mr. Calhoun with a gross dereliction of duty. But the assertion is so devoid of all reasonableness and plausibility, (without taking into consideration the purity of that distinguished man's character,) that it must be ascribed to the gentleman's distempered imagination, as no man in his proper senses would make so unwarrantable and disingenuous an imputation.

[Mr. BURT said, by the permission of my friend from Michigan, I wish to add a word to the explanation he has already made. I speak as to the item of extra allowance made by the Secretary of War during Mr. Monroe's administration, and of that alone. I am authorized to say, that this item was allowed during that administration, and thus the gentlemen from Pennsylvania [Mr. STEWART] is utterly mistakened in supposing that it was allowed subsequently. The allowance was to remunerate General Cass, as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, for subsistence actually furnished Indians from a distance, who visited him on official business. These demands upon him became very heavy and very frequent. It was an expense which he was under no duty to bear, and his salary was inadequate to sustain it. From the very nature of the expenditure, specific vouchers could not be aduced or obtained. This sum was allowed, because it was supposed no more than was suficient to cover the actual expenditures, which Mr. Calhoun was satisfied had been made by General Cass in the course of his official and important duties. Sir, I undertake to say, it was a charge as just on the part of Gen. Cass, as its allowance was honorable and proper on the part of Mr. Calhoun. His reasons are assigned on the account, and fully, vindicate the propriety of the allowance.]

But, sir, to the narration. The accounting officer states, that "Governor Clark was allowed by law a salary, as superintendent, of $1,500 per annum. And on reference to his accounts, it appears that the sum paid to him to cover his expenses for office rent, clerk hire, fuel, stationery, &c., was about $2,000 per annum; which greatly exceeds the allowance to General Cass for those objects, excepting for the first seven or eight years of his superintendency." Thus the allowance of $2,230 from October 9th, 1813, to May 29th, 1822, when it was reduced to $1,500, and of that amount from the latter date to July 31, 1831, made by Mr. Calhoun, and *sanctioned by President Madison, for expenses and* expenditures to which General Cass was actually subjected in the performance of his official duties as superintendent of Indian Affairs, and amounting in all to $33,325, is by some of his unscrupulous assailants and defamers, not only run out for the whole period at $2, 230 per annum as an "extra allowance for services incident to the office of Governor," but, by their peculiar facility at figures, is taken up from another document and made to amount to a much larger sum than that of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He must be surprised, and admire their fertility of invention, when he finds it surpasses his own.

The next item of allowance, as shown by the documents, is $1,500 per annum from 1822 to July 31, 1831, inclusive, amounting to $14,375. This is the item in regard to which the most infamous and groundless charge has been made, that Mr. Calhoun refused to allow it, and that General Cass allowed it to himself when he became Secretary of War. It has already been seen from the quotations from Mr. Calhoun's letter that General Cass actually performed, besides the duties within his territorial limits, those of agent for Indians for which no agents were provided, as well without as within the boundaries of his appropriate superintendency. He could not legally be required to attend to other duties than those strictly pertaining to his legitimate superintendency, and within its limits; but so great was his activity, efficiency, and success in the management of Indians, that, under peculiar circumstances of difficulty and embarrassment in conducting our Indian relations in that quarter at that time, he was selected to take charge of numerous other tribes far beyond his superintendency, in Ohio, Illinois, and what is now Wisconsin. Many of those Indians it was difficult to manage, being disaffected towards our Government and citizens, from having been employed against us during the last war with Great Britain, and in consequence of the intrigues of the agents of the British Government and the Hudson's Bay Company, who made them large presents annually, and taught them to look to their Government and citizens as friends and protectors, and to ours as enemies and foes, from whom they had nothing to expect but injustice and wrong. It was only by the most energetic measures and firm and determined personal conduct, that on frequent occasions they were prevented from breaking out into open hostilities and deluging an extensive frontier with the blood of our scattered and defenceless citizens. On one occasion the Indians abruptly withdrew from the council with threatening words and gestures, and had drawn up in battle array and hoisted the British flag in defiance, when General Cass, at the imminent peril of his life, accompanied only by an interpreter, went directly among them, tore down the flag and trampled it under his feet, and told them that no such emblem of foreign power should wave over territory of the United States in his presence. This chivalric act so astounded the Indians and excited their admiration for his daring and courage, as to change completely the whole tone of their feelings, and they soon submitted, and entered into friendly council and satisfactorily arranged their difficulties. This is only one of the many instances in which General Cass subjected himself to similar risk and danger within same promptness and determination and with like auspicious results. He was subjected to great and various inconveniences, and his difficulties and embarrassments were greatly increased by his being compelled to take with him large amounts of money, which, on account of the bad state of the currency, he had to collect and transport to Detroit with much danger and risk.—Any one who will take the trouble to consult the documents referred to, will acknowledge the almost insurmountable difficulties he had to encounter, and wonder how he ever succeeded so well in the discharge of his duties. It was customary at the time to allow two and a half per cent. on all moneys disbursed under similar circumstances; and though some $400,000 passed through his hands, (most of which he had at his own coast and expense to transport from the interior of Ohio through an unsettled country of about two hundred miles,) he never was allowed one cent for it, except in what the gentleman from Pennsylvania calls extra allowances.

Under these circumstances, he considered that some reasonable allowance should be made to him for the extra labor and heavy expenses to which, in various ways, he was subjected, and for disbursing this large amount of money, none of which duties legitimately belonged to him. Accordingly, in the year 1828, he submitted an account for these extra and extraordinary services, for the seven years ending with 1828, amounting to $14,373 55, being at the same rate as had been allowed to his predecessor (Governor Hull) for similar services. Without questioning the justice of the claim, the Secretary of War, General P. B. Porter, submitted it to the Attorney General, the upright and eminent Mr. Wirt, for his opinion, and Mr. Wirt deciding it favorably, said:

"I understand the facts stated in Governor Cass's letter of the 26th November to be admitted; and if so, I can perceive no ground on which his claim can properly be resisted. His salary as governor is compensation for governor, but the services for which he claims do not belong to his duty as governor of the Michigan Territory, and having been employed by Government to perform these services, he has a fair claim for them on the principles of a *quantum meruit*. The facts conceded, his right is undeniable."

Thereupon the Secretary of War allowed General Cass $10,500, being at the rate of $1,500 per annum for the period embraced in the account, and that sum was accordingly paid some time prior to his becoming Secretary of War, and Mr. Calhoun never had the claim under consideration, (so far as I can ascertain,) and therefore could not have rejected it.

When General Cass entered upon his duties as Secretary of War, there was due to him the same allowance for the balance of his term as superintendent, namely, from 1829 to July 31st, 1831, inclusive, amounting to $3,875. This allowance being based on the same principles as the case decided by Mr. Wirt, there would have been no impropriety in the accounting officer's acting on the account, and paying him the amount; but governed by the most scrupulous delicacy, and the nicest sense of propriety, he endorsed upon the account the following:

"In the peculiar position in which I now stand in relation to the department, although the charge is not only unexceptionable in itself, but supported by a previous decision of the War Department, yet I am willing it should remain suspended and not acted on until it can with propriety be decided."

It accordingly remained suspended until November, 1837, a year after he had left the country for France, when it was taken up and allowed, as a matter of course.

Another item of the tissue of misrepresentations is, that in addition to the other allowances noticed, General Cass was paid $27,087 for extra services as commissioner in negotiating treaties with various tribes of Indians, &c. This item is taken from document No. 6, and $14,375 of the amount is a repetition of the same sum contained in document 211, being the allowance before noticed, for labor and expenses in superintending Indians and making disbursements not within his superintendency granted under the opinion of Mr. Wirt. Thus, instead of being the amount falsely stated, it was only $12,712; and even of this sum the document shows that a considerable portion was for expenses. The items have been critically analyzed and the expenses calculated by a gentleman of long experience in, and perfectly conversant with, such matters, who was with General Cass on many of the occasions for which the allowances were made, and who states that the actual and unavoidable expenses could not have been less than $6,442, leaving for compensation only $6,270—a small compensation for prolonged absences from his family, through a period of seventeen years; great exposure, risk, and danger, and a travel of over ten thousand miles, in birch-bark canoes, along the lakes and rivers, on horseback and on foot—all involving great toil and discomfort.

Of all the posts of Governors or Territories, that of General Cass was, perhaps, the most important and responsible. His salary as Governor was $2,000 per annum; whilst that allowed to the Governor of the Territory of Orleans, who had no superintendency of Indian affairs, was $5,000 per annum; and the strong probability is, that the duties of the one as Governor were more arduous than those of the other.

To recapitulate: the allowances, as shown by a correct analysis of the documents which have been so frequently referred to, where as follows:

1. The allowance made by Mr. Calhoun, November 2 1821, and sanctioned by President Madison, and continued to him by subsequent Secretaries of War, (one for rations, from October 9, 1813, to May 29, 1822—10 rations per day, at 20 cents each—for supporting the Indians, $6,610: and the other being for office rent, clerk hire, fuel, stationery, &c., from October 9, 1813, to July 31, 1831, $26,715. *See Doc. No. 112, p. 2, and Doc. No. 244, p. 2.*) $33,325 00
2. The allowances made under the opinion of Mr. Wirt, by the Secretary of War, during Mr. Adams's administration, and subsequently, (one for services in superintending the agencies of Piqua in Ohio, Fort Wayne in Indiana, Chicago in Illinois, &c., at $1,500 per annum, for the years 1822-'23-'24-'25-'26-'27 and ,28, $10,500, and another, for similar services, same agencies, for 1829, 1830, and the first seven months of 1831, at $1,500 per annum, as allowed for previous years—being amounts received for actual services and expenses, as superintendent, in travelling, attending councils, and disbursing some $400,000, for which others were allowed 2½ per cent.—*See Doc. No. 6, p. 13, and Doc. No. 112, p. 9.* 14,375 00
3. The other allowances, viz:—

For a per diem of $8 per day, for fifty-five days' extra services, as commissioner at the treaty of Greenville in 1814, and St. Mary's in 1818, and concluding arrangements with the Wyandots in 1817 and 1818, ($440); travelling expenses incident to same business; ($260); attendance and travelling allowance at Fort Meigs in 1817, ($200); travelling and other expenses incident to the treaty of St. Mary's, in September and October, 1818, ($800); *travelling and other expenses incident to the treaty of Saganaw, in* 1819, ($240); travelling and other expenses incident to the treaty of Sault de Ste. Marie, in 1820, ($336); and for fifty days' extra services, previous and subsequent to the aforesaid treaties, in preparing for and carrying into effect the several stipulations thereof, ($400.)

Services as commissioner at treaty of Chicago, 52 days, at $8 per day, between June and November, 1821, ($416); and mileage for 350 miles, at $8 for every 20 miles, ($140.)

Attendance at seat of Government, by order of the Secretary of War, on settlement of his accounts, from October 31, 1821, to May 29, 1822, 208 days, at 10 rations (at 20 cents each) per day, ($416); and allowance for expenses traveling to and from Washington, and whilst there, ($1,022.)

Services as commissioner to treat with Indians at Wapagh-Konetta, and his traveling allowance from 4th to 30th May, 1825, ($256.)

Also, for similar services at Fond du Chien, from 4th June to 7th October, 1825, including traveling allowance and attendance in taking the treaty to Washington, ($2,092.)

Similar services, holding treaties in Indianna, in September and October, 1826, 46 days, at $8 per day, (363); and his traveling allowance, ($148.)

Similar services at Fond du Lac. 65 days, between the 10th June and 10th September, 1826, at $8 per day, ($520); and traveling allowance for 2,100 miles, at 40 cents per mile, ($840.)

Similar services at Butte des Morte, in June, July, and August, 1827, 60 days, at $8 per day, ($480); and traveling allowance for 1,200 miles, at 40 cents per mile, ($480.)

Similar services at Green Bay, 51 days, from 10th July to 29th August, 1828, at $8 per day, ($408); and 15 days in preparations and arrangements for the treaties and closing their concerns, ($120); and traveling allowance for 1,460 miles, at 40 cents per mile, ($584.)

Similar services at St. Joseph, in September, 1827, 10 days, at $8 per day, ($80); and mileage, 100 miles at 40 cents per mile, ($160.)

Services and expenses at seat of Government, 111 days, between 22d October, 1828, and 10th February, 1829, in preparing a code for the regulation of Indian affairs, in conformity to orders of the Secretary of War, at $8 per day, ($880); and mileage for 1,600 miles, from Detroit to Washington city, and back, at $8 for every 20 miles, ($640.)

In all 12,712 00

Total $60,412 00

The first, as has been shown, was for the actual and necessary expenses of his local office, as superintendent of Indian affairs, within the peninsula of Michigan, during a space of over eighteen and-a-half years. It was, therefore, no emolument or compensation whatever. It was to cover the expenses of *the office*, and not the officer. And General Cass, when applying for it in 1821, says: "It may be readily presumed that, upon such a frontier, and in such times, my expenses must have far exceeded the salary of my office. I can solemny aver, that I expended much more than the whole sum received as salary," ($2,000 per annum;) and refers to Colonel Hunt and General Macomb, and incidentally to General McArthur and Mr. Graham, all gentlemen distinguished for their veracity and integrity. (See Doc. 112, pages 4 and 5.)

The second item was for services and expenses as superintendent and agent for numerous tribes of Indians not within his superintendency, which duties the law did not require him to perform, and for which, as decided by Mr. Wirt, he was clearly entitled to extra compensation. One-half of this amount at least was for expenses.

Of the third item, it has already been shown that only $6,270 was for compensation, the balance being for actual and necessary expenses. Thus, instead of his having received over $100.500, or $60,412, mainly as extra compensation, the whole amount paid him, for extra services of all kinds, beyond his salary as Governor, did not exceed, in eighteen-and-a-half years, $13,457 50. This is probably a far less sum than, on examination of the accounts of his distinguished opponent, would show that he has received as extra compensation during his career of service: which service, it is no disparagement to him to say, has, for the greater part of his time, consisted of only the formal routine of light military duty, at comparatively unimportant posts, and for which, a calculation of only his regular and ordinary pay and allowances, in the several grades through which he has passed, will show that he has received (separate and apart from extra allowances) the large sum of $127,000—as will appear by a statement in my possession, and subject to any person's examination.

I do not desire to, and shall not draw any invidious comparisons between these two men. My only design is, to show that Gen. Taylor, as well as Gen. Cass, has received his share of the public treasure; at the same time I am candid enough to frankly admit my belief that he has deserved every farthing he received. Gen. Cass has received nothing from the General Government that others have not received for similar services.

I will now devote a few moments to showing that it has been the invariable practice of the Government to make what the gentleman denominates *extra allowances*; and I do it with no malicious or improper spirit, but only for the purpose of relieving a distinguished man's character from a vile aspersion.

Gen. Scott received the following, (see Doc. No. 6, p. 41 ·)

1. For a per diem of $6, from Sept. 22, 1818, to 17th May, 1819, engaged in the compilation of a military work for the army, by order of the War Department, $1,428 00
2. For a per diem of $6, engaged in 1824 in revising infantry tactics 1,104 00
3. *Similar services in 1825,* 540 00
4. Compensation as author and compiler of the new system of discipline and tactics, and for superintending the printing of the same, 5,000 00
5. For a per diem of $8, for one hundred and eighteen days' services as Commissioner with Pottawatomie Indians, and treating with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes,, at Chicago, Prairie du Chien, and Rock Island, from 22d June to 17th Oct., 1832, ($944.) and mileage from New York, by way of Chicago and Prairie du Chien, to Rock Island and back, 2,980 miles, at 40 cts per mile, ($1,192;) but Gen Scott not to charge for army transportation in his account as Major General, 2,136 00
6. For a per diem of 88, for two hundred and forty-four days' services as Commissioner to treat and make arrangements with the Cherokee Indians, from the 11th April, to 10th Dec., 1838, ($1,952,) and his expenses during the time, ($358 71) 2,310 71

Total 12,518 71

George B. Porter, late Governor of the territory of Michigan, for services similar to those of Gen. Cass, (see Doc. No. 6, p. 38,) received during four years and five months $8,472 00

I might also refer to the cases of Governor Duval, of Florida, and Governors Miller, Izard, and Pope, of Arkansas, and others, in all the different departments of the Government; but to do so would be consuming your time to little purpose.

But, after all, the gentleman from Pennsylvania has not, in his own legislative career, manifested any antipathy to these extra allowances. Only a few days ago, the bill to pay the widow of Joseph Nourse—which was for the payment of 2½ per cent. for disbursing moneys whilst he was Register of the Treasury—amounting to $23,582 72, and whilst Mr. Nourse was, during most of the time, receiving a salary of $2,409 an $3,000 per annum—was under consideration, and its merits were fully discussed, and the gentleman could not have misunderstood it; and yet, when the yeas and nays were ordered, he voted for it. The gentleman's party also gave as a gratuity to Mrs. Harrison, widow of General Harrison, $25,000. I do not give these instances for the purpose of showing my disapprobation of them—for of that I do not speak—but merely to exhibit the spirit and feelings of the man who has made many of these reckless charges.

I will now, Mr. Chairman, direct the attention of the committe to the manner in which the gentleman has stated these several items in his printed speech, in order to exhibit its unfairness, and the injustice done to General Cass. One of the charges in his account, which, up to 1822, was allowed by Mr. Calhoun, runs thus in the gentleman's speech: "From October 9, 1813, to July 31, 1831, $1,500 per annum, *extra salary;*" when, by referring to Doc. 112, we find, instead of being for "extra salary," it was for rent, fuel, stationary," &c. In noting the item for making treaties, &c., at Greenville, Saganaw, and Sault Ste. Marie, &c., he closes with these words—"*Fifty days preparing before and after treaty;*" leaving it naked and unintelligible, and conveying the impression that General Cass had really put so much money into his pocket, without having performed any service to deserve it; when the language used in the document, No. 6, from which he copied, is this: "And for fifty days *extra services*, previous and subsequent to the aforesaid treaties, in preparing for and carrying into effect the several stipulations thereof," explaning this part of the item satisfactorily. As the rules of order will not permit me to state why he has resorted to the Procrustean system here, I leave it to you to determine what inference might be drawn from it. In his second statement, which appears to be general, he asserts that "fifteen hundred per annum *extra salary*, (the same to which I have before alluded,) from 1813 to 1831, nearly 18 years, was "*paid in* 1831;" which was years after the services were rendered. Now the documents and the accounts stated, show that the several amounts were paid in 1822, and thereafter whenever the accounts of General Cass were audited. There was no postponement or refused of payment, and no extraordinary delay. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has inserted in his speech a particular and general statement of these items of account, and in his addition of one of his columns of figures, he has committed an error of more than four thousand dollars; and it will be seen, that if he had entered the items properly, and made his calculation correctly, it would have satisfied him that the imputation of Gen. Cass's charging twice for the same item was without foundation.

Mr. Chairman, my time will not permit me longer to dwell on this portion of his speech, which from the adroit manner in which it is drawn up, is calculated and perhaps designed to mislead and deceive the people. If such was not his purpose, why were not all the items of account set down as they appeared in the official documents from which they purported to have been taken? Did he act upon the maxim that 'all's fair in politics?" I should be glad to throw the mantle of charity over it, but all the circumstances are so strong, that I am in doubt whether it can be ascribed to anytning else than a disposition to prevert the truth.

Thus, Mr. Chairman, *I have endeavored, as briefly as the nature of the case would permit, to reply* to this charge, and whether successfully or not, I submit most cheerfully to the candor and good sense of the committee.

I will now proceed to the examination of another accusation of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Stewart,] which will be found to be equally groundless and unjustifiable. He says:

"General Cass was once a great lover of the volunteers. He was a volunteer himself, and was sometimes called the 'old volunteer.' But now it was on the *records of Congress, and there was no escape from it*, that on the 29th of December, Gen. Cass *introduced* into the Senate 'a bill reducing the pay of volunteers, for commutation for clothing, *one-third*.' He knew it was said that Gen. Cass had seen the Adjutant General, and got him or the President to nullify by construction, or veto it *ex post facto*. He might have found it would not do to strip the volunteers of their clothing; *hanging and burning in effigy* might have been unpleasant."

To such as the gentleman from Pennsylvania to be burnt in effigy, might be very unpleasant, and I doubt not it would; but in the mind of a man of as high moral and intellectual character as Gen. Cass, it would cause not even a feeling of displeasure against the perpetrators of such an act. Now, I undertake to say, Mr. Chairman, that a paragraph more replete with willful errors was never, in so few words, uttered. The volunteer who first made the charge in Mexico had not access to the records, could not ascertain the facts, and therefore, on the impulse of the moment, and under undue excitement, and from false information, he did that which I doubt not he will deeply regret when he learns the truth. But what palliation of the offence can be found for the gentleman from Pennsylvania? All the facts were within his reach, many of the circumstances should have been within his own knowledge, and yet, to vilify a distinguished political opponent, he resorts to the most monstrous misrepresentations. That gentleman could not fail to remember the return of Colonel Baker, of Illinois, from Mexico to this Hall, on the 28th of December, 1846, for it was rendered memorable by many of the accompanying circumstances, and exhibited a scene which we all hope never to witness again. Colonel Baker claimed the privilege of addressing the House; and after some objections were obviated, proceeded, and told some most unpalatable truths. In his remarks, he said he had been deputed to come here to effect a change of the system for supplying clothing to the volunteers; and stated, that of the twenty-six regiments of volunteers who had been sent to Mexico, there were but two or three who were possessed of decent clothing for the campaign, and urged, in the most impressive and imploring manner, the adoption of a resolution he proposed for that purpose.

On the 26th July, 1847, Lieutenant McWilliams, Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, says, in a letter forwarded to the War Department: "As regards 'clothing, I would prefer the clothing instead of the 'commutation thereof."

On the 14th of August, 1847, Lieutenant Ankrim, First Pennsylvania Volunteers, in speaking of the want of clothing, he says:

"The dissatisfaction has been on the increase for two weeks past, during which time several have deserted, and others have *manifested a disposition to follow their* example."

And again, December 11, 1847:

"I cannot see the propriety of withholding clothing from our service."

Captain Scott, First Pennsylvania Volunteers, says, November 23, 1847:

"Some of the recruits come here in a truly destitute condition. One of those received this morning had but one shirt, and no shoes. When Congress meets, cannot provision be made to supply the volunteer recruits with clothing *as the regulars* are supplied?"

A joint application was also made by officers of the two Pennsylvania regiments of volunteers for the *same* allowance of clothing as regulars receive.

I have also extracts from letters received at the War Department, and written by Lieutenant Ashley, Lieutenant Gardner, Lieutenant Kinney, and Captain Carrington, of the Virginia volunteers, Colonel Walbach, commanding depot for Virginia volunteers, and Colonel Morgan, late superintendent of the recruiting service—all urging the department to press the matter through Congress as speedily as possible, as the volunteers were actually suffering, and the service, in consequence, was much injured.

In compliance with these solicitations, the Adjutant General, from the purest and noblest motives, suggested the measure to the War Department, and the Secretary of War recommended it in this strong language:

"I respectfully repeat the recommendation in my last annual report *on the subject of clothing in kind for volunteers*, in lieu of the money which is at present paid to them as a commutation. The experience of the past year has shown the necessity for this change. The clothing provided by the volunteers themselves, both in kind and quality, is generally unsuited for the service, and often proves to be deficient in quality. Serving in an enemy's country, and at a distance from the ordinary sources of supply, it can seldom be replaced when lost or worn out, and always at an exorbitant price. Much of the suffering which has been experienced by these troops may be attributed to the want of proper clothing. If authority were given to supply the volunteers in the manner provided for the regular troops, it is believed they would be better clothed, and at less cost to themselves and to the Government, than by the present mode. It is understood, that if such provision is made, the arrangements of the quartermaster's department are such, in relation to supplying clothing, that it can readily furnish a supply to the volunteers."—(See Ex. Doc. No. 1, p. 66.)

The War Department having adopted the suggestions made by the Adjutant General, prepared and sent to the Military Committee of the Senate a bill to authorize the President to call out twenty thousand volunteers, for the further prosecution of the war with Mexico, with the substance of the law alluded to as one of the sections. For the benefit of the volunteers, the committee in the Senate—composed of Messrs. Cass, Benton, Crittenden, Davis of Mississippi, Dix, Badger, and Rusk—unanimously decided to report this section as a seperate bill, and thus obtained for that measure more speedy action than was anticipated for the bill of which it was a component part. On the motion of the gallant Col. Davis, (than whom no man has shown a stronger attachment to the volunteers,) the committee changed the phraseology so as, in their opinion, to render the condition of the volunteers in the matter of clothing less identical with that of the regular army, and to avoid the construction that was afterwards temporarily placed upon it; and the section, thus modified, was reported by a member of the military committee to the Senate, which, on the 3d day of January last, passed it without division or amendment. (See letter of Col. Jeff. Davis, of the Senate, to Wm. C. H. Waddell, of New York city, June 28, 1848.) This shows clearly that it was thoroughly investigated and fully understood in the Senate.

Now for the action of the House. The bill was sent to it, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania says, it was stated to be a bill "for the benefit of volunteers; and it passed at once, without *inquiry or opposition.*" Is this true? On the countrary, the Journals convict the gentleman of a most palpable and unjustifiable error. No man should prefer such an accusation without at least endeavoring to ascertain the facts; but what are we authorized to say of an honerable member, who *ought* to be conversant with the proceedings of the House, who makes such an unfounded assertion, in order to shelter himself, and condemn the "old volunteer?" I have no doubt I might select an epitaph from the gentleman's own vocabulary which would be appropriate to the present occasion; but if he is not callous to the higher and more ennobling impulses of the human heart, his punishment will be severe enough when he reflects soberly upon the injustice he has attempted to do. What were the proceedings of the House upon this bill? It was referred to the Military Committee, composed of Messrs. Botts, Burt, Wilson, Haralson, Dickey, Boyd, Marvin, Haskell, and Fisher,—six Whigs and three Democrats,—not one of whom was hostile to the volunteers. On the 19th of January, they, through their chairman,—Mr. Botts,—reported it back to the House, without amendment, and recommended its passage, in which recommendation the House immediately concurred, and the gentleman himself voted for it. Where was his professed attachment for the volunteers then? Why did he vote for a bill which, in his opinion, was *shameful and unjust?* Ignorance of its contents does not excuse him, nor does it, in the slightest degree, mitigate his offence.

As soon as the order of the Adjutant General—of which the gentleman complains—was known Col. Davis brought it to the notice of the Military Committee of the Senate; and General Cass, and all the members of the committee, declared that no such result was intended, or believed to be deducible from the terms of the act. Col. Davis was thereupon deputed to make this known to the department, and afterwards the order was changed, and the true spirit and meaning of the law was carried into effect.*

Now, sir, this brief history shows the participation of Gen. Cass in this matter; and is there another whig on this floor so regardless of a proper sense of honor as to attempt to distort these facts so as to bring down odium and censure upon a gallant old soldier? If there be such amongst us, I know him not. See what two high-minded and honorable men say of it. Col. Davis of the Senate, in his letter, says:

"The censure cast upon Gen. Cass, on account of a bill which was reported from the Military Committee of the Senate, during the present session, to provide clothing for volunteers in the service of the United States, is in every sense unjust."

Adjutant General Jones, (an honest whig, who in the discharge of his official duties knows no party,) says, in a letter to Gov. Felch and myself:

"It is certainly unjust to attribute to Gen. Cass any agency in construing the last act of Congress in any way prejudicial to the volunteers; and I may add, I well know that his views are always liberal, and that he would be the last to advocate any measure which had for its object *the reduction of their pay and allowances.*"

Sir, I close this part of my remarks with commending the course of the latter gentleman, one of his own party, to the attention of the member from Pennsylvania, and advise him hereafter to imitate it.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania charges that the expenses of the Government under Mr. Polk, have run up to $60,000,000 a year; intending to convey the idea that such has been and would be the annual expenditures of the Government under the present Administration. Now, sir, what are the facts? The expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1845, were, exclusive of the public debt, only $21,895,369 61; those of 1845-6, $26,418,459 59; those of 1846-7, (during the war,) $53,801,569 37; and now that the war is over, they will not probably exceed $25.000,000 annually. How can it be possible, then, that he should gravely state to this House, in another portion of his remarks, that "the President and his party could take sixty millions of dollars *a year* into Mexico?" Does he not know that the ordinary expenditures of the Government during a war could not be less than $25,000,000, and that of the balance of the largest appropriation made, ($53,801, 569 37,) at least one-third, and perhaps one-half, was expended in this country? This can be ascertained to a common certainty by application to the proper sources of information; but my estimate I believe closely approximates to the true amounts expended here and there.

Again he says, "Mr. Polk had found some $17,000,000 of debt, and had now run it up to $100,000 or over." Now, sir, if I am correctly informed, the national debt, at the expiration of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848, did not exceed but a fraction over $65,000,000, and of the $16,000,000 loan not one cent has been expended, and it is altogether probable that it will cover nearly (if not all) the contingencies of the war. But why does the gentleman object so strongly to a national debt? Is it not the opinion of his party that a "national debt is a national blessing?" We certainly should judge so from their legislative conduct and from the tendency of their measures.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania has made some remarks against this Administration in regard to the number of collection districts, and has run a parallel between the receipts and expenditures of those districts, to which I desire to advert.—This charge was made against Mr. Van Buren's administration, in the famous canvass of 1840; and when the Whigs got into power they appear to have forgotten that it had been mentioned during the campaign, for so far as I can learn, they never attempted to remedy the evil, (if it was an evil,) but permitted it to remain untouched. This shows one of two things, either that they did not see the same corruption in the system of collecting the revenues of the Government after as before the election, or they were willing to give it countenance to subserve party purposes. The collection districts to which the gentleman alluded were all, I believe, in existence at that time, and perhaps that gentleman could give some good reason for their retention. Those who make this charge appear not to be aware of the fact, that some of our collection districts in which but little revenue is collected, are important to the Government in protecting the revenue from fraud, suppressing smuggling, and giving facilities to our coasting trade, and the commerce between the States. But, sir, is it not strange that the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who has been here for the last two terms, should not have brought this subject before to our attention, and more especially when his party has the ascendency in this House, and the Committee of Commerce, to which it appropriately belongs, is composed of five Whigs and four Democrats, and judging from the character of its members, would most cheerfully consider any proposition that might be referred to them? I would appeal to the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. GRINNELL,] than whom no man in this House is more thoroughly acquainted with commercial affairs, and inquire of him whether he believes any of these custom-houses, &c., can be properly dispensed with?

Mr. Grinnell made no reply.

Mr. McCLELLAND proceeded. If the complaint of the gentleman from Pennsylvania be well founded, why has not the committee taken charge of the subject, and introduced a bill to dispense with such as were superfluous? On the contrary, they have introduced bills for several new collection districts, which I predict will not yield one farthing for ten that the treasury will have to supply to support them. No salutary retrenchment can be made until our laws relating to commerce and navigation are revised, modified, and the entire system remodelled; and I tell the gentleman from Pennsylvania, *this is not the work of a day. With this view*, I introduced, during the last Congress, a resolution, which was submitted to the Committee on Commerce, and reported upon favorably; but after it had passed, it was, upon motion of my friend from Philadelphia, [Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL, without any intention on his part to defeat it,] reconsidered, in order to permit him to amend so as to cover a revision of all our laws, and the resolution was then, on account of the magnitude of the design, unfortunately laid on the table, "to sleep the sleep that knows no waking." When I was a member of the Committee on Commerce, I introduced a bill regulating the compensation of collectors and other officers of the customs, which became a law, and which has saved the Government annually some fifty thousand dollars. My friend from North Carolina [Mr. McKAY] has, for several years, been laboring to reduce the expenses of collecting the revenue. And Mr. Walker, (Secretary of the Treasury,) at this session, recommended a reduction. His suggestions, and those of my friend from North Carolina, were adopted by the Committee of Ways and Means, and the aggregate amount has been reduced from $2,059.617 86, in 1846-'7, and $2,090,916 in 1847-'8 to $1,570,000 in 1848-'9. Does this look like a disposition in the Democratic party to throw any obstacles in the way of salutary retrenchment and reform? Will the gentleman please show any such indication on his side of the House, unless it is just before some important election?

Gentlemen had complained of the extravagance of this Administration, but in all cases fail to give us the items. It is an easy thing to make sweeping declarations and naked assertions, but far more difficult to specify and particularize. The gentleman from Pennsylvania takes us back to the Presidency of John Quincy Adams, and, without making any allowance for the growth of our country; its territories, its trade, commerce, business of all descriptions; without reflecting that it has become one *of the greatest nations, in all respects*, in the world censures Mr. Polk and the Democratic party for not reducing all our national expenditures to those of Mr. Adams's administration. Sir, if your party is sincere in these complaints, and if you are really honest in your professions, (when you talk as the gentleman from Pennsylvania does,) let me ask why you did not apply the knife in 1841-'42, when you had the power? Why did you increase them far beyond those of Mr. Adams's administration and of subsequent Administrations?

In 1841, the expenditures (exclusive of the public debt) were	$26,196,840 29
In 1841	24,361,336 50

You then were hurled from power, and the Democratic party succeeded: and look at the difference, on so short a period!

The expenditures (the time of commencing the fiscal year having been changed from 1st January to 1st July) were, for six months in 1843	$11,256,508 60
In 1843-'44	20,650,108 01
In 1844-'45	21,895,369 61

Is it not, then, really amusing, here, where we know each other, and where the course of each is clearly observed, to hear the Whigs lecture upon retrenchment and reform? Does not your party, as a party, vote, almost invariably, for the largest appropriations, whether in public or private bills? Are you not for a splend

Miscellany, Politics and News.

THE BOUNDARY OF TEXAS.—Friday's *Union*, says the *Richmond Enquirer*, contains an admission from an official source in Mexico, which must forever prostrate the Whig leaders and presses, who would dishonor and degrade their own country, by the unjust and unfounded assertion, that the war with Mexico was produced by marching our army to the Rio Grande. In the article below, it will be seen that Mexico officiallay announces that, since April, 1836, the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande has been evacuated, and "the intermediate space absolutely free"—and that, for *twelve years*, "the intention of making the Bravo (the Rio Grande) a limit, has been announced by the clearest signs." We ask attention to the passages *italicized*—and trust that, hereafter, *no American* will be found bold or unpatriotic enough to assail his own country for occupying a territory which Mexico herself admits, was the true and Legitimate soil of Texas a sovereign State of the Union:

"Among the public documents contained in the *Siglo*,—the official organ of Mexico,—is a portion of the "Exposition addressed to the supreme government by the commissioners who signed the treaty of peace with the United States." The commissioners, in justification of the cession of California and New Mexico, say truly, that the only effect of the treaty was to put in writing what was previously fully accomplished by arms; inasmuch as California and New Mexico were already in the possession of the U. States, and could not be reconquered by Mexico, and that, in truth, inasmuch as the American forces actually occupied, in addition, the States of New Leon, Tamaulipas, Vera Cruz, Puebla and Mexico, and most of the seaports of the Republic, "the treaty might more properly be called one of recuperation than of cession," so far as concerns the territory of the Mexican republic. There is a passage in this "Exposition," regarding the true limits of Texas, which deserves to be noted.

"The intention," says the commissioners, "of making the Bravo a limit, has been announced by the clearest signs for the last twelve years; and it would have been impossible at the present day to change it. *After the defeat of San Jacinto, in April*, 1836, *that was the territory which we stipulated to evacuate, and which we accordingly did evacuate, by falling back on Matamoras. In this place was afterwards stationed what was called the Army of the North; and though it is true that expeditions and incursions have been made there even as far as Bejar, we have very soon retreated, leaving the intermediate space absolutely free. In this state General Taylor found it, when, in the early part of last year, he entered there by order of his Government.*"

TRIUMPH OF JOHN C. CALHOUN AND JOHN TYLER.—The nomination of Gen. Taylor by the Whigs is a great triumph for Mr. Calhoun and ex-President Tyler. Mr. Calhoun, we learn, has labored hard for the result and the few Tylerites in this city are in exstacies at it. It is not a triumph of the South—of constitutional rights of the States—but a real triumph of the *Slavery Propagandist!* The poor whig '*Doughfaces*' of the North who were silly enough to believe their leaders, are in a pretty pickle just now. The more honest of that party among us look blue enough, and many of them are like the army that 'swore terribly in Flanders.'

This state of things is worth thousands of votes to the Democratic party, and will insure the State of Ohio by a large majority. The dissatisfied whigs will hold a State Convention here on the 21st and 22d inst., and make a new electorial ticket.—*Ohio Statesman.*

THE PROGRESS OF MAN.—GEN. CASS.—In the course of an eloquent oration delivered before the Democracy of the First Congressional District, on the 4th of July, by Wm. E. Lehman, Esq., the following allusion was made to our candidate for the Presidency, Gen. Lewis Cass: "Lewis Cass is a living example of the progress of man. In this country the path to honorable fame is open to all.—The avenues to elevated distinction lead as well from the dwelling of the humble as the mansion of the proud.

That man who has been selected by the great Democratic party of the Union to wear the highest honors that human suffrages can bestow, was once a poor lone boy, who crossed the Alleghenies on foot, with his staff for his support, to seek his fortunes in the wilds of the far West, with a single dollar in his pocket and a bundle upon his back; but having a priceless treasure in his bosom—the order and legion of an American nobleman—a bold and honest heart throbbing with high hopes and fired with the genius and spirit of progressive Democracy.

The broken sword at Detroit and the glory which he won in the border war, attest the chivalry of his youth; while his gallant defence of the freedom of the seas, his bold position on the Oregon question, and his fearless vindication of his county in the Mexican war, show that"

"Old age ne'er cooled the Douglas blood."

JUDGE MCLEAN.—We find in the Detroit Free Press the following statement relative to the position at present held by Judge McLean towards the Whig party. That the representations of the Free Press are accurate cannot admit of doubt, and it will therefore be no matter of surprise if Judge McLean should receive the nomination of the parti-colored convention to assemble here in August:—

JUDGE MCLEAN.—It is rumored, in certain circles, that Judge McLean has agreed to accept a nomination for the Presidency to be made by the Buffalo Convention. This rumor, we have no doubt, is altogether groundless. Judge McLean has been absent on the Circuit for several weeks but we do not believe he has done or said anything to encourage those engaged in the third party movement to expect the aid of his name; nor do we believe he will, in any way, identify himself with their organization. —*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The Free Press comments as follows:—

It is well known in this city, where Judge McLean has been attending court for two weeks, that he did not attempt to conceal his chagrin and disappointment at the nomination of Gen. Taylor.—We happen to know that he is greatly dissatisfied, and will not support his election. That he told a gentleman from Ohio, that he would, if nominated by the Buffalo Convention, accept, is well known, and will not be authoritively denied. He made the remark in the hearing of several, and among the number a prominent whig, that the whig party had been dissolved by the action of the whig convention. We repeat, he favors the third party movement, and will support the Buffalo nomination, if a proper man is selected.

A SHOWER BATH FOR THE BRAGGING TAYLOR MEN.—The following select sentences are from the speech of WM. COST JOHNSON, delivered at the New York Taylor meeting, on the 22d of February, as the said speech was reported in the New York papers, viz:

☞"The Whigs are in a minority in the nation. The Whigs were signally routed at the last election, and if they had even carried *New York*, they would have gained the election by but three votes—and now the Democratic States of Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Florida, have come in to throw the Whigs into a minority *with New York on their side*. If they could get all the States which they got before—which I regard as IMPOSSIBLE: and were to carry New York besides, they would still be in a minority of twelve electoral votes! But to suppose an impossibility, assume that such a Whig *could* be elected, then he would be in a minority in Congress—surely in the Senate—for the Democrats have now a majority of fourteen in that body—and what would be the result? ☞NO GOOD COULD BE EFFECTED! The nation would only be kept in a quarrel for four years, and the scenes of Tyler's administration would be reenacted! THE NATION WANTS REPOSE!☜

Mr. Cost Johnson is one of the independent Taylor men, who went against making a Whig of Gen. Taylor by means of a *"Saunders pronunciamento,"* and against any National Convention! But as his wishes were not carried out, and inasmuch as Gen. Taylor surrendered to the Whigs and was made an "ultra Whig" through the crucible of a National Convention, he is nothing less nor more than a *Whig* candidate, the impossibility of whose election is declared in the above remarks by Mr. Johnson!

GOV. SHUNK.—The Philadelphia Daily *News* remarks as follows:—

"The distinguished deceased has been prominently identified with the local politics of our state for twenty years or more, and was universally esteemed among a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Personally, indeed, we know of no enemies the ex-Governor had. His manner and courteous demeanor were caculated to make friends, rather than enemies. His moral worth was undisputed, and his integrity unimpeachable. With his own party he was very popular, as was manifested by the enthusiastic support they gave him on the two occasions that he was before the people for their suffrages.—The closing scenes of his life were truly sublime and impressive. He died in perfect consciousness, and in the happy hope of an immortal resurrection in the life beyond the grave. Peace to his ashes!"

DEATH BY POISON.—Johnson Woodward, of Fort Ann, in this county, died on the 12th inst., in consequence of eating food in which corrosive sublimate had been infused by some person unknown. He suffered the most excruciating pain, and died in about twenty hours after partaking of the food. A post mortem examination was had on Thursday, and the stomach and bowels of the deceased were found in a horrible condition, being almost liteally eaten up by the poison.

A few weeks ago Mr. Woodward entered a complaint against several laborers on the railroad, for assaulting his house and person, and they were found guilty, fined and imprisoned, and had just returned from the period of their imprisonment when Mr. Woodward was poisoned, and the general impression is that these persons prevailed on a servant girl in Mr. Woodward's family to poison him. She is under arrerst, awaiting the verdict of the Coroner's Jury, the result of whose deliberations we have not learned.—*Sandy Hill Herald.*

"BOYS, DO YOU HEAR THAT?"—Our democratic friends at a distance need not be alarmed for the safety of East Baton Rouge in the approching contest. We have a democratic majority, which is *bound* to be maintained, notwithstanding the influence which some may calculate Gen. Taylor will be enabled to wield in a parish wherein he has his domicil. The democrats here pay that respect to Gen. Taylor which, as a gentleman and military chieftain, he is entitled to at the hands of his countrymen generally, but in no manner, as far as we can see, has this feeling had the effect of luring one of them from the allegiance due to their principles, or from their determination to vote for those men who are to uphold and perpetuate those principles in the governmental administration of our country. Once for all, then, we tell our democratic brethren, throughout the states, to continue of good cheer—do your duty, and we will do ours.—*Baton Rouge La, Demo., July 5.*

GEN. BUTLER—HIS ACCEPTANCE.—In the address made by General Butler, at New Orleans, we find the following paragraph referring to his nomination by the Baltimore Convention:

In my absence my Democratic friends have conferred on me a most distinguished mark of confidence and trust, by nominating me as their candidate for the second office in the gift of the American people. Owing to my frequent change of place, I have not as yet received a regular notification of that nomination. When it reaches me I shall endeavor to give it a suitable answer. It may not be amiss, in the meantime, to say that I have made it a rule through life never to seek a nomination, and never to decline one, however humble, when tendered by my friends. The dignity of the office to which I have been nominated by the Baltimore convention—the manner, and above all the unanimity with which that nomination was made, render my acceptance a matter of course. In a few days I shall lay off the trappings of war—I trust never to resume them—and return to my own quiet home, where I shall await, not without solicitude, he result of the great party contest now about to commence.

FIRST GUN FROM THE ARMY.—The steamer Charles Hammond passed by here on Saturday last with a large number of returned volunteers on board. While stopping at the wharf boat, a few whigs of our town hallooed hurrah for Taylor!—Not a sound was heard on board the boat, no response was made, except by one, who hallooed hurrah for Clay! An old soldier on board the steamer then raised a shout for CASS and BUTLER! The *volunteers took it up, and cheered warmly and strongly* for Gens. CASS and BUTLER. Another steamer, the Duroc, stopped here on Sunday evening, with a large number of volunteers on board, returning home to Michigan. Several of the soldiers stated to some of our citizens that there were but twenty whigs in the whole regiment from Michigan, numbering eight hundred men. The whigs expected to catch the soldiers! They can't come it. The soldiers are for CASS and BUTLER.—*Helena, Arkansas, Journal.*

STRETCHING.—There is an old story told of a man who went into a swamp to cut wood, with a horse harnessed with green hide. Cutting a log and trimming it to his purpose, he tackled his horse to it, and started for home, a half mile off, whistling on his way; but when arrived there, he found to his surprise that his log had not started an inch—the green hide having stretched the whole distance.—He thought he would not go back far it until the morning, and secured the harness to a post, but in the night the harness dried and contracted, and drew the log to the very spot where he had wished to put it. The story seems hardly credible, yet we have an instance of equal tension in the credulity of the whigs in nominating General Taylor. They have hooked on to him, and think they are getting along very fast, but they can't start the load. The parallel, however, can go no further; for the reaction won't bring the load up, and *they* must inevitably be drawn back to where they started—rather worse off for the attempt, and with poor prospect of rising from their degradation.—*Boston Post.*

THE SIGNS MULTIPLY.—We met a few days since, a gallant officer just returned from Mexico—one whose name is associated with some of the most brilliant exploits of our army, and of whose fame every Cincinnatian is justly proud. He has been a Whig from his boyhood; but he bade us hereafter class him with the Democracy. It was enough, he said, when his party opposed the war, and denounced those who were engaged in it—but when upon its close, they suddenly and hypocritically veered about—threw away all their principles, and with them the great men who have for years upheld those principles, and been the bond of the party—and all for an "available" candidate, who without one civil qualification possesses only merit of having fought well in the war which the Whigs denounced—when this was done, our gallant friend says it passed his forbearance. He could no longer act with men who have thus given the strongest evidence that their only object in the great contests of the country is a mere scramble for power and spoils.—And he is not alone—there are thousands of other men who occupy precisely the same position: and their votes will tell the story in November.—*Cincinnati (Ohio) Enquirer.*

GENERAL TAYLOR'S LOVE OF TRUTH.—Where is the man on the face of the green carpet of God's footstool, that believes *Zachary Taylor* ever told a lie?"—*Govs Jones.*

To this the Hartford *Times* thus heartily responds:

We believe the old man has never been accused of lying. He is treated courteously by Democrats, at any rate. He has said that he never voted—that he knows little of the affairs of government—that he has never even looked into measures so far as to satisfy himself about the long discussed questions of the National Bank, Tariff, Distribution, &c. In short, he says as plainly as he can, that his life has been devoted to the camp, and he is not a fit person to be President. No one believes he tells a lie.

THE POTATOR DISEASE.—The following remedy for the potatoe disease we find among our exchanges. It is worth a trial.

A perfect Cure for the Potatoe Disease has at last been discovered, and applied to the crop in Germany. Dr. Klotsch, of Berlin, has received a reward of $1400 from the Prussian Government, for the discovery. The same manner of preventing the disease was discovered nearly at the same time by the celebrated Prof. Leibig but Dr. Klotsch had tested it for the space of three years successfully and on a large scale. The plan is to pinch off about half an inch from the top of the plant when it has reach the heigh of six to nine inches, and to repeat the same opporation 10—14 weeks after the time of planting, on all the stems of the plant.—*Sun.*

☞A traveler on one of the western steamboats recently, was landed near his home, on the shore, and as the boat was about to leave again, he bawled out—

"Halloo, Captain; thar is something missing hare!"

"What is it?" asked the Captain.

"Hang me, if I can recollect now," said the traveler; "let me see—here's all my trunks, boxes, two dogs, gun, and——oh, thunder! it's my wife and little girl, that are asleep in the cabin! I knew there was something."

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

ERIE PA.

SATURDAY MORNING JULY 29, 1848.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. LEWIS CASS.

OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Gen. Wm. O. Butler,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

Israel Painter, of Westmoreland

Democratic Convention.

The Democrats of the different Townships, Wards and boroughs, are requested to hold meetings for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention, to be held at the Court House in Erie, on Monday, August 7, at 1, P. M., for the purpose of making nominations for county officers and for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Warren Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress.

By the resignation of Gov. Shunk, it will also devolve upon this Convention to appoint delegates to the Gubernatorial Convention, which will assemble at Harrisburg on the 30th of August.

N. B. Saturday the 5th of August, is suggested as a proper time for the holding of Township meetings for the appointment of delegates.

The East Ward of the Borough of Erie will meet in the Grand Jury Room on Saturday evening, the 5th of August, at early candle light; the West Ward will meet in the lower room of the Court House at the same time.

SMITH JACKSON,
CARSON GRAHAM,
JOHN FAGAN,
B. F. SLOAN,
GEORGE H. CUTLER,
HENRY COLT,
JOHN BRAWLEY,
Democratic Central Committee.

Erie, July 12, 1848.

"THE 'LOCOFOCOS' OF PARIS TRIUMPHANT."—The *Gazette* calls this assertion which we placed over the news of the defeat of the insurrectionists in Paris, in an extra issued from this office, an "egregious blunder," and says that the exact contrary was the case. When will the Editor of the *Gazette* learn to keep his fingers out of the fire—to keep his feet out of traps set purposely for him? We have become so familiar with our cotemporary's *soft spots* that we can play upon him like an expert pianist upon his instrument. We know exactly where to strike to bring out a high note or a low one—a whine or a scream—a plaintive wail of pain or a generous hawhaw of delight. Thus, we knew he would take exceptions to the heading alluded to, and we then should have a chance of drawing the parallel between the Taylor party and the Paris Insurrectionists. The result has proved our calculations correct. The Gazette says "the Locofocos—i. e. the radicals and destructives—were signally defeated, while the Whigs—i. e. the republicans and moderate party men—gloriously triumphed." Very unfortunately for the truth of this position the insurrection originated in a demand upon the government for protection in the shape of a mammoth national workshop. We find a parallel to this here, in the Taylor whigs' advocacy of government "protecting" or establishing numerous workshops. Instead of one mammoth concern they wish the hand of government stretched forth to protect many, and when we pursue the parallel further we find on the side of the Parisians more of equity and justice than the "Protectionists" here can possibly lay claim to. They wished the interference of Government for the benefit of the laborers directly. The whigs desire capital "protected," and leave the laborer at the mercy of the employer. But we think we can trace the parallel still further. The contest then raging between the whigs and Democrats was "one of *bread*." As a counterpart to this we find one of the flags carried by the insurrectionists of Paris had emblazoned upon it "*Bread* or Death." We leave the reader to suggest the similarity. Again, the whigs are shouting vociferously "Vive La Gen. Taylor," a military chieftain. In Paris, not having a military chieftain, the cry was "Vive La Napoleon," the son of a military chieftain. One of the flags of the Parisian whigs had for its motto "Rapine and Rape." While we would be very clear from intimating that such a motto would meet with the approbation of any whig, we cannot but call attention to a similarity between the sentiment and the *acts* of a party in this country with which the whigs are firmly coalesced in the support of Gen. Taylor—we mean the *Native Americans!* Let the proceedings of that miserable and desperate faction in Philadelphia city and country, where churches were burnt, school-houses demolished, and riot and blood-shed perpetrated in open day, attest the faithfulness of the parallel we have drawn. And yet with the ink of the articles of union with a party of this character scarcely dry, the Gazette has the boldness to assert that we are the "*destructives*," "radicals," and they are the "conservatives." We might pursue the parallel further, and trace out a similarity between the Parisian insurrection and the famous "buckshot war" the whigs once got up in this State to overturn the government, and in which one of the conductors of the *Gazette* had a finger or two we believe. We might show that the Paris insurrection was for the purpose of wresting the government from the hands of the representatives of the people and placing it in those of a military dynasty, while a similar movement, in a civil way, is now being made by the whigs here. We might call to mind the fact that while poisoned wine was distributed to the soldiers of the republic by the populace of Paris, we find a parallel here in the *hard cider* carousals of that disgraceful campaign of 1840—that while Paris was literally one mammoth "slaughter-house," Greeley has very appropriately, speaking in metaphor, styled the late whig convention which nominated Gen. Taylor, a great "National Slaughter-House," but we forbear. The reader can trace the parallel further if he chooses.

MR. M'CLELLAND'S SPEECH.—We lay before our readers the able speech of Mr. M'Clelland, of Michigan, in reply to Andrew Stewart, of this State. It is a complete refutation of the charges that gentleman made against Gen. Cass, and will be read with interest. We shall follow it with that of the Hon. Jas. Thompson, of this district.

ANOTHER FIZZLE OUT.—The independent Taylor organization of Maryland has fizzled out—exploded and left no mark. The last number of its organ, the Buena Vista, thus announces that the party has given up the ghost, owing to the defection of its leader:—

"This is the last number of the "Buena Vista" which will be issued. Our cause has suffered that worst of misfortunes—the failure of its leader. We must take back to our own bosoms the confidence we had so freely lavished; we can be true to ourselves, when others are untrue to us. The cause of our country still remains, full of vitality, and more than ever worthy of our devotion; the genius of the constitution still invokes our fealty and reverence. In the approaching political contest, the philosophy of indifference is ours. We rely upon the fortunes of the republic, and in the meantime remain neutral between the rival competitors for place. Nevertheless, it is for each one to determine his own course for himself.—As an organization in behalf of General Taylor for the Presidency, our bond of unity is gone."

Thus has departed the hope of obtaining democratic votes for Taylor in Maryland.

POLITICS.—The account of nearly all of a certain regiment of Volunteers voting for Gen. Taylor, on board a steamer on the Ohio, turns out to be a miserable fabrication.—*Pitts. Dispatch.*

The story originated with the Louisville Journal, and notwithstanding it is now proved to be false in every particular, we may expect to see it paraded before the public, by one or the other of our truth (?) telling cotemporaries as evidence of the support of the volunteers. We shall see!

☞The Pittsburg *Dispatch* says it is not a Taylor whig paper, and calls us stupid for saying so. We have three of that class of papers in this place, and yet not one of them is as efficient in the cause of the General as our friend of the Dispatch. Undoubtedly they would call us "stupid," if we should represent them in any other light.

GEN. COMBS' SPEECH.

A large concourse of people, of all parties, assembled at the Court House last evening, to listen to a speech from Gen. L. Combs, of Kentucky, the anointed of Henry Clay. This gentleman has been on a political pilgrimage through the east, endeavoring to arouse the spirits of the disappointed Clay men, and persuade them to vote for Gen. Taylor; and on his return home, was invited by the whigs here to address them. Expectation was on tip-toe throughout the day—one of the great guns of whigery, or rather a kind of political Bragg's battery, was to be brought to bear upon the Democratic ranks—and when the Court House bell rung a general rush was made by whigs and democrats, Abolitionists and Barnburners, Bench Breakers and Taylor men, to hear the report and administer to the killed and wounded. To use the General's own phrascology, we were "*thar*," and from our own personal knowledge thus sum up the loss—killed, none! wounded, none! missing, none! sick, *lots of whigs!*

But to the General's speech—it was divided into three heads. First, I! second, ME! third, KENTUCKY! with incidental allusions to Gen's. Cass and Taylor, and not a word in reference to the measures and principles of the two parties. He didn't even tell us that Gen. Taylor was a whig, whether he would adhere to the measures and principles of the whig party or not, and after divesting his remarks of their extreme egotism in constantly alluding to himself and Kentucky, the only reason that we could discover why the people should vote for Gen. Taylor, was that he is a brave man in battle, which, by the by, nobody disputes; that he wrote a most outrageous bad hand, which it would do any body's eyes good to look at, and resembled much, in person "an old pine stump, about five feet five inches high, split half way up." We trust people will not laugh at this qualification, for it was seriously put forth by Gen. Leslie Combs of Kentucky, as one of the reasons, and in fact the *main* reason, why Gen. Taylor ought to be elected over Gen. Cass. The only attempt at argument was on the Wilmot Proviso, and this he pettifogged; and in doing so could not refrain from misrepresenting the position of Gen. Cass on the question of Slavery in Territories. Was there a man in the audience that did not know that when he asserted Gen. Cass to be in favor of extending the Missouri Compromise that he uttered a wilful misrepresentation? Gen. Lesbo Coombs knew it—the world knows it. Gen. Cass' Nicholson letter is conclusive on this question. His position is the same as that adopted by the compromise committee in the Senate, of which Mr. Clayton was chairman, viz.: leaving to the people themselves to settle the question. Another misrepresentation of this redoubtable Kentuckian was in regard to Gen. Cass' pay as superintendant of Indian affairs while Governor of Michigan. These charges have been exploded long ago, and it is not necessary for us to enter into a detailed denial—their utter *falsehood is completely shown in the speech of Mr. M'Clelland*, of Michigan, which we have published, and to which we refer all Democrats who have any doubts upon the subject, and all whigs who are willing to be convinced. Another misrepresentation of Gen. Cass—and one which ought to damn its author in the eyes of every honorable man—was in regard to the skirmish in which Gen. Cass was engaged at the Aux Canards. He led his hearers to believe that Gen. Cass did not do his duty to his country on that occasion, because after he had dispersed the British at the bridge, he did not pursue his advantage and capture Malden. Now Gen. Combs knew very well that Gen. Cass acted on that occasion under the positive orders of Gen. Hull—that he was directed by that officer to dislodge the British at the Aux Canards and then return. But what proves more conclusively than anything else, that this man Combs either knows nothing of the events of that time, or that he is actually a humbug, and falsified Gen. Cass—was his assertion that if Gen. Cass was the first to cross the river into the enemy's country, he was the first to retreat. Now if the reader will take the trouble to examine the subject, he will find that instead of crossing the river to attack the British at the Aux Canards, Gen. Hull *was encamped at Sandwich*, consequently Gen. Cass, after driving the British from their position, as ordered by that officer, *did not have to cross the river at all to rejoin the main army.* So much for the *truth* of Gen. Leslie Coombs of Kentucky. But we forbear further comment—if the whigs are satisfied with Gen. Leslie Coombs, we are!

A GOOD JOKE.—Every body knows that Col. BLACK, recently returned from Mexico at the head of the second regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, in addition to being a brave officer and a good democrat, is a "fellow of infinite jest." In illustration of two of these qualities the following "good 'un" is related of him by the Pennsylvanian. While his regiment remained in New Orleans the *Bulletin*, a Taylor paper, gave currency to a rumor that the Col. was for "old Zack" and "Whitey." As was to be expected this "aid and comfort" to whigery traveled up the river ahead of him, and when the boat on board of which his regiment came home, was approaching Memphis, the Colonel was hailed from the shore and asked if himself and his troops were from the war, and if they were from the State of Pennsylvania? The Colonel answered "yes," when the same voice desired them, as the boat got near the town, to respond to a call for three cheers for Gen. Taylor, with all their power. Black said nothing, and the worthy on shore went ahead to prepare his friends for the TAYLOR cheers from the Pennsylvania Volunteers. The boat came on—the "Whigs" were intensely anxious—and the Democrats, who did not know what was coming, merely patriotic and curious. The cry from the shore was "three cheers for TAYLOR," and they were given by the Feds. *on* shore, but not a soul on the boat responded, until, to the amazement of the poor Whigs, right up from the crowded decks of the steamer burst the clear musical voice of BLACK, with a cry of "Three cheers for Cass and BUTLER!" Of his four hundred and twenty men, more than four hundred joined in a shout that made the adjacent hills reverberate as with a sound of cannon! There was not much Whig joy in Memphis that night.

GEN. TAYLOR WILL NOT TELL A LIE.—Gen. Leslie Combs, of Kentucky, asserted last night that Gen. Taylor would not tell a lie! Let us see.

Gen. Taylor did not "tell a lie" when in his letter under date of February 19, 1848, he said: "*If the whig party desire at the next Presidential election to cast their votes for me, they must do it on their own* RESPONSIBILITY, AND WITHOUT ANY PLEDGES FROM ME."

Gen. Taylor did not "tell a lie" when in his letter of January 30th, 1848, he used this language in reference to the whig party—"*and my position on this point is immutable—that I shall not be brought forward by them as the candidate of their party, or considered as the exponent of their party doctrines.*"

If, then, on that point, (a whig nomination) his "position is *immutable*," and he cannot be considered as the *exponent* of whig *doctrines*—we ask if every whig who casts his vote for Gen. Taylor does not *give the lie* to all his past professions. What becomes of the *principles* they have ever cherished and advocated—if by their votes and efforts the whigs secure the election of one, who repudiates in advance, their political doctrines?

☞The story told by Mr. Clayton, in the Senate, about different lives of Gen. CASS, for circulation north and south, has no foundation but this: Different editions have been published at various times. New services in the Senate required notice, to insert which, and keep the whole within size for newspaper publication, made it *necessary to curtail some portion of former issues.* But all the editions were indiscriminately circulated north and south. Mr. Clayton, and his senatorial compeers, have therefore only blundered on a mare's nest.

☞When Gen. Combs was speaking in his high wrought style about the blessings of freedom, last night, we could no help reflecting that the "good and great" Gen. Taylor, "who looks like a pine stump split half way up," has now about three hundred niggers, and has had, for months, an advertisement in the Washington papers, headed "$15,000 to be invested in Slaves!" Comment is unnecessary!

☞The report of an attack having been made by the Indians upon the Mormon settlement at Salt Lake, is contradicted by latter intelligence from the South-west.

THE OPINION OF THE BOSTON WHIGS UPON LEWIS CASS.

The following letter was addressed to General Cass not six years ago. It speaks for itself. Mr. Armstrong was once (as the Boston Times states) Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts; Mr. Sturgis has been a Whig Senator; Mr. Quincy is now Mayor of Boston; and Mr. Abbott Lawrence *was* to have been the federal nemince for the Vice Presidency. We put this down against the slanders of Gen. Leslie Combs last evening; and, which think you reader will kick the beam, the assertions of the Bombastes Furioso of Kentucky, or the following emphatic card of approbation by such men as these whose names are appended:

BOSTON, Dec. 7, 1842.

SIR,—The undersigned, citizens of New England, would congratulate your excellency on your safe return to your native country after your faithful service and energetic proceedings at an important crisis in your distinguished mission; and respectfully request that you will give them and their fellow citizens an opportunity of expressing personally the high respect which your public career and private virtues have uniformly inspired.

Returning as you do with the approbation of that generous people, who were the first, and for a long time, the only friends of our fathers, we would prefer that the meeting should be, at such a time as would suit your convenience, in Faneuil Hall, the spot associated most nearly with the dangers in which both nations participated, and the place in which, of all others, Americans would desire to welcome her deserving sons.

We are, with sentiments of the highest consideration, your excellency's most obedient servants,

Sam'l T. Armstrong,	S. Austin, Jr.
David Henshaw,	F. Haven,
Robert G. Shaw,	John B. Jones,
Bradford Summer,	Nathaniel Green,
Abbott Lawrence,	Samuel F. Coolridge,
N. Appleton,	A. L. Bolknap,
Charles G. Green,	Isaac Livermore,
Thomas Motley,	George Parkman,
William Sturgis,	Samuel Dana,
Josiah Quincy, Jr.	John Lawson,
Joseph Tilden,	Robert Hooper,
Daniel P. Parker,	Charles Henshaw,
Peter O. Thatcher,	Thaddeus Nichols,
Josiah Bradlee,	Geo. M. Thatcher,
Thomas B. Wells,	David Sears,

To his Excellency, Lewis Cass.

WALKER ON TAYLOR.—We dropped in for a few minutes at the "Rough and Ready" club meeting on Monday evening, and found an "old familiar" speaker upon the stand. His voice was as familiar as household words, but his theme, how changed! When last we heard him in the Court House, his voice was swelled to the highest pitch of excitement in declaring, in his own peculiar scornful way, that "this man Zachary Taylor must answer the shorter chatechism" before he could support him. Gen. Taylor has not even answered the "shorter catechism," or accepted the whig nomination, and yet we find this same gentleman in the same spot, urging his friends to swallow the General, his no-partyism, *three hundred* niggars, and all. We find him abusing General Cass, a northern man, because he refuses to lend himself to the sectional and illiberal doctrines of Abolitionism, and supporting Taylor, a Southern man, a slave-breeder, and who, according to his own showing, is a "mere military chieftain," without experience in civil affairs, not even having voted for forty years! Consistency, thou art indeed a jewel! Does any body believe this orator sincere in his support of Gen. Taylor, or his objections to Gen. Cass! What change has come over the spirit of this man's dream? Is it the empty honor of a nomination for Congress, with a certainty of being defeated, that has drawn this gentleman into the support of Taylor? It will not do, however; his repentence comes too late—death-bed repentence will not go down with the genuine Taylor men, who will soon set a *Ball* rolling that will out *walk* Walker, and defeat him even in this poorly concealed effort to go to Congress. In the language of the poet:

"Oh that some power, the gift would gie us
To see ourselves as others see us."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A few "bloodhounds" can be profitably employed in these parts at the present time, for which a liberal price will be paid in *Erie Money, Canal bonds, or Real Estate at its Cash valuation.* Their work will be light, and like Gen. Taylor's three hundred niggars, they will be returned to their owner "fat and sleek" on the 7th of November next. Their first employment will be to ascertain in what "nook or corner" the "Esq." which graced the head of the Commercial a few weeks ago has been laid—it is feared by its three hundred anxious readers that it may have been "bit or worried," or under the influence of "tolerable spirits," wandered off in search of a "Mexican to slay." They will next ascertain what has become of the declarations of those whig gentlemen who asserted they would vote for Martin Van Buren rather than Gen. Taylor—that the latter gentleman was n't a whig, never having "answered the shorter catechism." They will then, and at all times when not otherwise engaged, join the "Rough and Ready Club," in *doing justice* to the "War song of the bloodhounds," from "the book with the Yaller Kiver," which commences as follows:

Bow! wow! Tray, Blanche, and Tally-ho!
Why, ye dogs, why don't ye forward in order!
Bow-wow! Ring-tail and Tally-ho!
Four legs against *two* on the Florida Border.
Towser don't wag your tail, Cato is on the trail,
Cæsar is howling his signal for battle;
Sport has his nose in trim, fleetness you know's in him,
Up with your tails and make meat of the cattle.
CHORUS—Bow! wow! &c.

Proposals will be received at all hours of the day and night, by "Esq. Editor." Each proposal to be accompanied by a description and pedigree of the dogs, with a certificate of character from Judge Saunders or Bailey Peyton, of Louisiana.

CLAY ON COMBS.—The following is from the Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald*, under date of July 17, 1848, and is Henry Clay's certificate of character to Gen. Leslie Combs:

The Hon. John M. Botts, member of Congress from Virginia, has received a letter from the Hon. Henry Clay, stating that he had not authorized Mr. Leslie Combs, of Kentucky, to say that he (Mr. Clay) would support the nomination of General Taylor.

"ALL HIS LIFE IN OFFICE."—This was one of the objections argued by Gen. Combs last night against Gen. Cass. Unluckily, it is an argument with a double edge, its keenest one being for Gen. Taylor. Gen. Cass has filled a variety of civil offices, all of which were schools in which to form the man of business and the statesman. Gen. Taylor entered the army as lieutenant at 19 years of age, and being now 62 years of age, has been in the army, and in the pay of the government, for 43 years.—He holds at this moment the highest rank in the army, while a candidate for the Presidency, and receives between 7 and $8,000 annual salary. And, although all his life in office, it has not been in office where he could learn how to make a President. He acknowledges that himself.

A REASON.—One of the reasons urged for voting for Gen. Taylor, is, that he has a *handsome daughter*, a very amiable girl, who wishes to get married. That beats the "pine stump, five feet five inches high, split half way up."

☞The New Orleans Cresent City treats the idea of the friends of the Wilmot proviso suporting Gen. Taylor for the Presidency as "one of the best jokes of the day"—"one of the strangest political fellowships ever formed." It says—"Capt. Tyler and Col. Botts sleeping in the same bed would be a trifle in comparison."

THE AUGUST INTEREST.—We are gratified to learn that the interest on the State debt due on the 1st of August will be fully paid on that day. The various counties have, with a commendable alacrity, paid in their respective quotas of the State taxes, and the State Treasurer is thus amply supplied with funds for the payment of the interest.

"FIGHTING THE BATTLES OF HIS COUNTRY."—The Whig presses are now praising Gen. Taylor for "fighting the battles of his country." A short time ago, they praised Mexico for her obstinacy in defending her soil from *invasion*. More consistency!

HARD WEDDING.—A Mr. Marble lately married a Miss Stone. The marriage ceremony took place in a small town in the *Granite* State, and the nupital knot was tied by the Rev. Mr. *Flint*. Rather a *hard* statement—but a true one—*they say*!

GEN. TAYLOR'S SIGNAL LETTER. NORTH vs. SOUTH.

The "dough-faces" of the North are endeavoring to persuade themselves into the belief that Gen. Taylor, a Mississippi cotton-planter, a Louisiana sugar grower, and a Texas land owner—the propietor of *three hundred human cattle*—is with them on the question of non-extension of slavery into the territory recently acquired from Mexico. They even go so far as to claim the votes of Abolitionists, of liberty men, on the ground that he will not interpose his veto should congress pass a bill prohibiting slavery in those territories, and for proof point exultingly to his Allison and Signal letters; the first declaring against the use of the veto power except on constitutional grounds, and the latter having been construed by them into a declaration in favor of extending the ordinance of '87 over the territory to be acquired. Now if Gen. Taylor is pledged in his Allison letter not to interpose his veto should congress prohibit Slavery in California and New Mexico, he is also equally pledged not to veto a bill extending it. The rule is a poor one that does not work both ways, and it will thus be seen that Gen. Taylor is only safe so long as these Northern factionists have a majority in Congress, and not a moment longer! On the other hand, Gen. Cass occupies a position which places the whole question beyond the pale and out of the power or fluctuation of legislation, or the interposition of vetoes—*with the people themselves!* Which is the safest, to leave it with those who do now or may hereafter occupy the country, or in the hands of the thirty States, fifteen of them free, and fifteen slave, with a President the *owner of three hundred of his fellow beings!* Which is the most democratic? But we did not take up our pen to argue this question—it is so plain that he who runs may read. The claim set up by the whigs, however, that the Signal letter commits Gen. Taylor in favor of the ordinance of '87 is, we will show, entirely unfounded. In February last a Mr. B. McConkey, of Cincinnati, as we learn from the *Atlas*, addressed a letter to Gen. Taylor propounding certain inquiries. One of them was in the following language;

"Were you elected President of the United States, would you veto an act of Congress which should prohibit Slavery or involuntary servitude forever, except for crime, in all the territories of the United States where it does not now exist?"

To this direct interrogatory from the NORTH, Gen. Taylor replied in the following *non-committal* style.

BATON ROUGE, La., Feb. 15, 1848.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3d inst.

In reply to your inquiries, I have to inform you that I have laid it down as a principle, not to give my opinions upon, or prejudice in any way the various questions of policy now at issue between the political parties of the country, nor to promise what I would or would not do were I elected to the Presidency of the United States, and that in the cases presented in your letter, I regret to add, I see no reason for departing from this principle.

With my profound acknowledgements for the friendly sentiments toward me which you have been pleased to express, I remain, sir, with great respect,

Your ob't. serv't. Z. TAYLOR.

Mr. B. MCCONKEY, Cincinnati.

The reader will note that Gen. Taylor here lays it down distinctly "as a principle," "not to give *his opinions* upon, or prejudice in any way, the various questions of policy now at issue between the political parties of the country." And yet this man, after laying down distinctly such a principle, on the 22d of April, two months later, writes his Allison letter, which the whigs claim as their platform. But worse still! To the above interrogatory from the NORTH, he writes a *non

FROM MEXICO.

Correspondence of the Erie Observer.

MATAMORAS, June 29, 1848.

Since I wrote you last, wo've had stirring times on this line. He who wrote—

"When the battle's lost and won,
When the *hurly burly's* done,"

must have had direct reference, in that same "hurly burly," to the breaking up of posts, and the embarkation of troops. Everybody, however, seems to be in a good humor, except the Quartermasters, who are literally immersed in business, and they and their agents may be seen running hither and thither, sweating with the exertion necessary to meet the contingencies. "Holy Moses!" what a time they do have; but then that very efficient branch of the general staff is bound to prove itself equal to all the necessities of the army.

Morzepil, Parras, Saltillo, and by this date, Monterey, are evacuated by our troops, bag and baggage. They drew the entire line with immense trains, loaded with ordnance and ordnance stores, Quartermasters' stores, &c.—now you meet a regiment of volunteers, wildly shouting their anthem to the homeward-bound—now a battery of artillery—anon a squadron of dragoons, or in orderly lines, the regular infantry, the *untried veterans of the new levy*, but fine, brave-looking fellows; while the interim is filled with merchant wagons and parties of camp followers, "flying from the wrath to come."

Among the latter are found any quantities of the Mexican fair, kind, good souls, whose better natures and accommodating morals have made them a prey to these desolating times of war. I mention this fact for the benefit of the moral reform society. Early on the morning of the 20th inst., "boots and saddles," was sounded at the dragoons' camp "near Mier," and vaulting into their saddles, they were soon wending their way homeward. They are now encamped, a few miles below this, on the famous field of Palo Alto.

The Mississippi and North Carolina volunteers are nearly all at the Brasos; some of them have embarked and soon will be in the embrace of their anxious friends. The 10th Infantry are all at this place, and a splendid regiment Col. Temple has of it—I am told they are ordered to Port Hamilton. They have a fine band of music, whose dulcet tones enliven the natives here, on all occasions. New York should be proud of her soldiers.

The war Department is winning golden opinions in the ordering the troops into those healthy northern depots for disbanding.

We have just heard of the nomination of Taylor and Fillmore. The whigs are confident, and the democrats sanguine. Good Bye, OMEGO.

JUDGE THOMPSON ON RIVERS AND HARBORS—One would imagine that after our Representative had faithfully served his constituents four years—had labored with untremitting zeal in behalf of appropriations for harbors on our lakes—that he would escape the jesuitical attacks of his political opponents, especially on the question of appropriations for such improvements. Such, however is not the fact—the hyenas of party are arraigning him for certain votes given during the present session, which they construe into opposition to harbor and rivers. What are the facts of the case? A series of resolutions were introduced into the House of Representatives by the committee to whom was referred the memorial of the Chicago convention. They were five in number. The first declared "that the Constitution of the United States vests in Congress the power to appropriate money to open and improve harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers, in all cases where such improvements are necessary to the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or the commerce among the states." The second, "that the interests of our national commerce, the common defence, and general welfare of the United States, require a judicious exercise of the foregoing powers." For these Judge Thompson VOTED!

The third, being an attack upon the President, introduced by the whigs for party purposes, and entirely unnecessary, Judge Thompson very properly voted against.

Although in common with other democrats in the House, Mr. M'Clelland, of Michigan, among the number, who as chairman of the Committee of Commerce, has reported *all the appropriation bills for harbor improvements* during the two last Congresses, he differed with the President, and did not agree that the reasons he had assigned in that veto message were good and sufficient; but at the same time he was unwilling to give any vote in the House which might be tortured into a censure of that officer, for the simple reason that he, in the discharge of his duties, was compelled to differ with him; and whatever difference of opinion might exist between the President and himself as a member of the House, he was nevertheless obliged to presume that he had acted honestly in the discharge of his duties, and the President had as good a right to differ from him as had any member of the House.

The fourth resolution declared it "inexpedient, and contrary to the principles of the Constitution, to give the general consent of Congress, in advance of legislation by the States, to the imposition of tonnage duties by the several States as a means of improving the ports and harbors at which duties may be levied." Differing with the resolution in regard to the constitutionality of the measure, he voted against this also. The fifth resolution in regard to printing the Chicago memorial, was passed without division. This is a plain statement of the facts, and is all that is necessary to render this "last card" of whigery of no avail.

A LITTLE MORE GRAPE.—The Whig General Committee of the city of New York, at a regular meeting on Thursday of last week passed a resolution to the effect that "it is necessary for the part yto be represented at the Buffalo Convention, the Executive Committee will report on Monday evening, the modo of selecting said delegation."

ANOTHER NATIVE CANDIDATE.—We hear from Harrisburgh that the Independent (*Native*) Taylorites are about to compass their purpose of securing the nomination of Gov. Wm. F. Johnson, one of their number, as the Taylor *Whig* candidate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gov. Shunk. This is as it should be. Gen. Taylor has accepted the *Native* nomination, while as yet, he has refained from writing a line in response to the action of the federal convention.

STAND FROM UNDER, WHIGS.—The Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. True *Sun* says, it is being whispered around Washington, that a letter from Mr. Clay will be read in the Buff. Convention, in which he scorches without mercy his *nominal* friends, who essay to fix upon him the stigma of being favorable to the election of Taylor, and, as a consequence, to the abandonment of the principles of the whig party. May not this be the trouble Gen. Combs alluded to in his speech on Tuesday night, and on account of which he was hurrying home?

☞ The N. Y. Tribune says that "Gen Taylor having consented to run for President, ought to resign his commission at once, and devote his leisure thus acquired, to the study of those questions of civil policy wherewith he can no danger of becoming too familiar."

☞ The Whig papers say the Democrats refuse to do justice to Gen. Taylor, and yet the Massachusetts Legislature, in which the whigs had a majority of 70 or 80, actually refused to pass a vote of thanks to Gen. Taylor and his men, after they had fought their way to Buena Vista.

☞ We append an extract from Niles' Register, of 1840, for the benefit of the federal editors, who say that Niles' Register is the best authority—especially after its articles have been sufficiently *garbled to suit their purposes:*

"The last Talahassee Floridan, (Feb. 22, 1840,) says, in reference to the Cuba bloodhounds, 'they were intended to 'worry,' to 'hunt,' to 'bite,' to 'tear in pieces, all the red devils they can catch.'"

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAIL ROAD.—The Buffalo and Erie Railroad Committee met at Silvercreek last week, pursuant to call, and appointed a committee to collect statistics in reference to the amount of business likely to be secured by the projected road, with the view of presenting the facts before Eastern capitalist and soliciting their aid. Messrs G. W. Patterson, of Westfield, and E. G. Spaulding, and Isaac Sherman, of Buffalo, constitute the Committee.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Dispatches for the Tri-Weekly Observer.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, July 25—7; P. M.

The Steamer United States, Capt. Hackstaff, which sailed from Havre on the 12th, arrived here this morning at 10.

France is tranquil, under the rule of Cavaignac, but not content. Another struggle is anticipated. Distress and bankruptcy are almost inevitable, and no improvements are anticipated. The right of universal education is earnestly contended for. The gigantic plan of graduations on taxation on inheritances is discussed, and will probably pass. Gen. Dededeaux declined the port folio of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

GERMANY.—Several disturbances took place on the 1st at Cassel. The fight occurred between the party in favor of Arch Duke John and the Republicans.

SPAIN.—The town of Tivola, in Catalinia, has been taken. A siege of Veronia was to commence on the 15th of July. Gen. Luders, leader of 6000 men, intended to take possession of the principal cities of the Danube

The United States was detained two days. She left on the 12th, in the afternoon. Letters from Naples to the 24th ult., speak of the frightful convulsion which reigns in that country. All communication with Calabria is completely interrupted. Accounts all agree in saying that the Royal cause is deeply compromised, and that the soldiers would be easily led away by the people should they rise en-masse. The city of Naples is strongly agitated. The parliament was to open in three days but there were few deputies in the city. The King never goes out. He has announced his intention of refusing to assist in the opening of the session. The Milan Gazette, of the 3d, states that Gen's. Lonas and Cheodo would begin operations against Verona, the head quarters of the King of Sardinia, in a few days.

Accounts from Triesti announced that the town was in a state of siege. A cannonade was heard at Brestia, in the direction of Santiago.

Six persons, mostly children of Mr. J. Smith and Mr. Miller, were drowned in the harbor of Portland, Me.

NEW YORK, July 25, 7, P. M.

There is no change in flour. Some sales at $4 75a$5 for common and good brands, State and western. A few small parcels were picked up at a trifle off $4 75, but at that figure the bulk of the sales were made.

Jersey meal is $2 62, but there are only small sales.

Corn—some white northern on private terms.

Rye flour $3 50a3 62.

GRAIN.—For whont there is a fair inqniry at low prices. Some New Orleans sold at $1 06. Ohio for $1 08 for shipment. Some Illinois on private terms. A very fair sample at $1 20.

The market for corn has an improving tendency, and prices stand a little higher. Some round Northern at 59a60c. Western mixed, to arrive soon, at 54c. Mixed in lots at 51a53. New Orleans at 50.

Rye 69a70.

Oats, 46a47.

Pork continues buoyant, and the asking prices $11 65 a$9. Lard very heavy, and generally but 7 cts for good. Tallow 8½ for large parcels.

English Linseed Oil, 57a58. American, 58a59.

Treasury notes 4 sterling, dull at 9¼a10.

The announcement of the steamer changed the market. Flour in London is quoted at 25s6da27s6d. Corn 31s6d. Meal 13sa14s6d.

The London money market is quiet.

Wheat—English 47s to 56s. Rye 37s. 39s. Beans 30 to 36s. Old Beans 34 to 40s. Flour per sack, 32 to 39s.

NEW YORK, July 27, 3 P. M.

The Steamer Europe, Captain Lott, arrived at Boston from Liverpool this morning.

Another plot has been discovered in Paris. Prompt preventative measures were taken to suppress it and cannon placed in the streets.

The insurrection in Spain grows stronger. Orders are given to shoot instantly every Carlist chief taken.

The Cholera is spreading in Russia.

Piedmont has been proclaimed a republic.

Germany is still very unsettled.

Ireland is represented to be on the verge of insurrection. Meagher has been arrested and thrown into prison. A collison took place between the troops and the people but no blood was shed. Both factions of the Irish are arming in the most threatening manner.

The money market continues firm.

BEEF.—Prime lots now per tierce 85a92s6d; ordinary 75a87s; old 40a60s; mess per bbl. 50s5 4s; ordinary and old 36a46.

PORK.—Mess pork new per bbl. 40a65s; old 35a45s; prime 32 6d a 36s. Shoulders 21 to 28s. Hams, smoked or dry in canvass duty paid, per cwt. 45a50s. Fine leaf lard in kegs per cwt. 39 to 41s, in bbls. 38 to 41s, inferior and grease 26 to 29. Cheese, fine per cwt, duty paid, 40a43, ordinary 30a38.

The reception of the Volunteers to-day was a grand affair. The streets along the procession were immensely crowded.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.

The celebrated Kit Carson, whose death has been reported, arrived here to-day from California as bearer of despatches. He left Santa Fe on the 26th of June.—The accounts furnished by him, confirm the death of Paymaster Spaulding.

An attack had been made by 100 Apach Indians upon 14 Americans, which resulted in the death of four and the wounding of five. The assailants succeeded in driving off nine horses.

☞ The Burgess and Council have appointed the following persons Police Constables:—Samuel L. Forster, Perry H. Oliver, A. C. Hilton, and Andrew Scott.

COOL.—The Boston Whig speaks of the "Taylor faction" of the Whig party. The genuine, orthodox whigs, of course, are those who go for Martin Van Buren!

☞ We are requested to say that Dr. Banning's Lectures on "Physical Education and cultivation of the human voice," will be continued this evening, and on Saturday and Monday evenings. Lectures free.

☞ Gen. Combs said at Buffalo, "I HAVE TRAVELED THROUGH TEN STATES OF THE UNION, AND IF THE WHIG PARTY DO NOT AROUSE THEMSELVES, LEWIS CASS WILL BE THE NEXT PRESIDENT." We rather expect he will if they do, although Gen. Taylor does, according to this same Combs, write a shocking bad hand, and "looks like a pine stump, split half-way up."

☞ The Portsmouth N. H. Gazette truly remarks, that had it not been for Gen. Cass and the Democrats in Congress, the Whigs would not now have Gen. Taylor for a candidate. *He would have been left to starve to death in Mexico.*

☞ The Gazette complains of "that parallel in Monday's Observer," and says it is "fully worthy of its intelligent *offspring*." The only "*offspring*" we know of is the Gazette's burst of indignation, but whether that is an "*intelligent offspring*" or not, *modesty* ought to have prompted our cotemporary to leave for other people to judge. If that's its "offspring," however, it is not very *intelligible* at any rate.

☞ The Union pulishes the official proceedings of the officers and men composing the 3rd Brigade 2nd division volunteers, Gen Lane "the Marion of the war" in the Chair—(held in Mexico, near Jalapa)—cordially and eloquent ratifying the nomination of General Cass "the warm friend and supporter of the army," and General Butler "the *first* of Barnburners." "The volunteers all for Taylor"! *Faugh!*

☞ Gen. Shields is to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator from Illinois, in place of Judge Breese, whose term will soon expire.

☞ We recommend to the notice of some the Taylor orators at the Court House, the following from John Minor Botts, one of the most distinguished whigs in the nation, and characterised by that party as a "terror to locofocoism." He lets himself loose upon Gen. Taylor after the following style:—

"With what consistency or propriety can we condemn Mr. Polk for taking from the Senate a *mere civilian*, as a Lieutenant General, to place over experienced military men, and for looking to the ranks of private life for his Brigadiers, Colonels, Majors, &c., when we propose to look to the camp for a *mere soldier*, who has *never occupied the humblest position in civil life*, to take charge of the affairs of this entire nation, foreigh and domestic, to the exclusion of the wisest, most experienced, *and most trustworthy statesman of the age.*"

☞ The editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial* lately saw a fireman making his way to a fire in a nude state, with his cloths under his arm! We should call him a *model* fireman.

☞ Lucius E. Smith, the Editor of the Hartford Courant, who quit that paper because he could not go Taylor, si about to commence a *dissenting* whig journal there.—So says the Tribune.

☞ Mr. Stephens, of New York, the distinguished traveler and author, has been surveying or rather examining the route across the Isthmus from Chagres to Panama, and he reports most favorably upon it.

A FALLING OFF.—Last week the *Gazette* had seven articles devoted to the Observer—this week only *four*. "O, Su-san-n-a-h! do n't you cry!"

THE FRIENDS.—We notice a statement in several of our eastern exchanges that the Friends, at their recently yearly meeting in Rhode Island, resolved not to support General Taylor for the Presidency, as "he is a man of blood."

☞ Judge Samuel Wilkenson, an old and prominent citizen of Buffalo, died at Kingston, Rcane co., Tenn. on the 7th inst. He was in infirm health, and was traveling on a visit to a daughter residing in that State.

☞ The Mexicans inhabiting the East Valley of the Rio Grande, are anxious to induce the Americans remaining among them to organize into a corps to aid in establishing their projected *Republic of Sierra Madre.*

Liver complaint is always cured by the use of Dr. G. C. Vaughns Vegetable Lithontriptic, the Great American Remedy; here is a letter from

HILLSBOROUGH, O., Jan. 1st, 1847.

Dr. G. C. VAUGHN:—Dear Sir—I deem it a duty I owe you and the world at large to make the following statement. In August last, your traveling Agent left some of your medicine with me to sell. Seeing the great recommendations, and being myself afflicted with liver complaint, I tried one small bottle, it at once gave me relief; I tried a second and you will be astonished to learn so *great was its power that I was completely cured, and am now* as stout and well as ever I was in my life. I commenced selling the medicine to my customers, and its singular effect was immediately manifested; it was successful in all cases, some of which the medical men stated could not be cured. I cheerfully offer my testimony in favor of your Lithontriptic Mixture, and hereby state that I consider it superior to all other preparations now before the country. Will you please forward more as soon as pos ible.

Yours &c., R. H. JOHNSON.

Our columns has the adverti-ement of this Great American Remedy. Get a pamphlet of the Agents whose names are found there.

☞ FEVER AND AGUE finally conquered! This disease has at length met with an opponent, before which it has had to yield, in the India Cholagogue, prepared by Charles Osgood, M. D. This gentleman resides several years in an infected district of Michigan, making *Fever and Ague* its unuse, effect, and cure, his study, and from the knowledge thus acquired, he compounded the above named medicine, which has *never yet been known to fail*, Numerous certificates from men of the highest respectability, testifying to the great efficacy of his medicine, can be seen on application to the undersigned agent.

☞ This excellent compound is for sale by the preprietor's Agent's BURTON & PERKINS, No. 5, Reed House. 3t9

MARRIED.

On the 7th inst., in McKean, by H. Terry, Esq., Dr. WM. WISWALL to MRS. MARIE COOK, all of McKean.

On the 16th inst., by Rev. G. A. Lyon, MR. JAMES CONVERSE to MRS. ELIZA FROSS, all of this place.

On the 18th inst., by Rev. J. K. Cornyn, Mr. JACOB FEISLER to Miss JANE SHLEW, all of Fairview.

DIED.

On the 18th inst., Mrs. LOUISA PINNEY, consort of Martin Pinney, of Harborcreek, aged 31 years.

NEW CONCERN.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire stock of Merly solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, and hopes that good goods, fair prices and endeavors to please, will meet with a share of custom. Lard Oil, of first quality, by the Barrel, at reduced price. RICHD O. HULBERT.

Erie, July 26, 1848

TURPENTINE and Linseed Oil, raw and boiled, by the barrel or gallon, for sale by BURTON & PERKINS.

July 14, 1848.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Serrel Bissel, late of Greenfield township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, notice is hereby given, to all persons indebted in any manner to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JAMES WILSON,

July 21, 1848.—6tw of Greenfield, Administrator.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE *is hereby given that application will be made* to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the Incorporation of a Bank, to be called "The Canal Bank of Erie, with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, with privilege of increasing it to Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, with all the usual Banking privileges, to be located in the Borough and county of Erie, State of Pennsylvania.

Erie, July 13, 1848. 9

James C. Marshall,	Jos. M. Sterrett,
H. Cadwell,	P. Metcalf,
C. M. Tibbals,	Samuel Hays,
Benj. Tomlinson,	John C. Beebe,
Smith Jackson	Carson Graham
Thomas H. Sill,	John A Tracy,
James Williams	William Kelley,
Wm. A. Galbraith,	J. H. Williams,
Chas. B. Wright,	Wm. S. Lane,
George Kellogg,	J. H. Fullerton.

MOLASSES cheaper than ever. A good article for 3s, at H. COOK'S.

Erie, July 21, 1848.

SUPER excellent, superior, Old Rye Monongahela Whiskey, warranted 25 years old, by the bbl. or gallon, at H. COOK'S.

Erie, July 21, 1848.

VINEGAR. The best Vinegar in Erie can be bought for 1s. pr gallon, at H. COOK'S.

July 21, 1848.

HOUSE TO LET.

RENT LOW TO A GOOD TENANT.

THOSE wishing a House in good condition, in every way convenient, and located in the pleasantest part of the city, would do well to call soon.

Erie, July 19, 1848 tw3t 34 J. J. LINTS.

A Few Days Only.

MR. RCKWOOD, Daguerreotypist, will remain at his rooms over the Erie Bank, for a few days more, for the purpose of accommodating those who may wish to procure likenesses of this kind. Those who wish a perfect fac-simile of themselves or friends, would do well to call immediately. Rooms second story, directly over Erie Bank.

Erie, July 17, 1848. eod3t32

Leghorn Hats and Bonnets Repaired and Cleaned.

E. A. FELDTMANN, *late from Hamburg, Germany*, would respectfully inform the public that he has located himself in Erie, and established a shop for the purpose of dressing over, and thoroughly cleansing and bleaching Ladies' and Gentlemen's Leghorn and Straw Hats and Bonnets, and invites all to call and examine specimens of his workmanship. Being just from France, he is enabled to do up Ladies' Hats in the very latest Paris fashion, and in the best possible manner. Shop on French, between Third and Fourth streets. E. A. FELDTMANN.

Erie, July 14, 1848. eod32tf

JUST received and for sale low,
500 lbs. Horse Shoes,
300 lbs. " Nails,
at the Hardware Store of H. CADWELL.

July 14, 1848.

Deer's Hair.

3 TONS Deer's Hair just received and for sale low at the Hardware Store of H. CADWELL.

July 14, 1848.

BY EXPRESS.—Just received a good assortment of Lawns, Bareges, Fringes for Mantillas, Summer Shawls, Ladies' Cravats, Ladies' and Children's Walking Shoes, Silk and Lisle Thread Gloves, Ladies' Mitts, Ladies' and Gents' Cotton Hose, &c., &c., to be *sold cheap for cash.*

Erie, July 14, 1848. H. CADWELL.

GLASS WARE.

FLUTED, covered Sauce Bowls, on foot from 7 to 10 inches;—Ribbed and Plain Pitchers; Jelly Stands; Sugars and covers; Pressed Saucers and Nappies; Fluted and Plain Tumblers; Honey and Molasses Cans; Goblets, Lemonade and Wine Glasses; Lanterns, Lamps, &c. I have just received a splendid assortment of the above, which will be sold for cash at Buffalo prices.

tw29 H. CADWELL.

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

J. H. WILLIAMS, dealer in Foreign and Domestic Bills of exchange, Certificates of deposite, Gold and Silver coin, will buy and sell current and uncurrent money, negotiate time and sight drafts, make collections on all the Eastern cities, and make remittances at the lowest Banking rates.

Money received on Deposite and Eastern drafts constantly on hand at the lowest rates of premium.

Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia, and Pennsylvania Bank notes, and those of most other States, bought and sold on the most reasonable terms.

Office directly opposite the Eagle Hotel, 2 doors from the corner. Erie, July 1, 1848.

Fever and Ague

THIS loathsome destroyer of the human constitution is almost invariably CURED by the *India Cholagogue* or *Rowand's Tonic Mixture.* They do not fail, at most, more than one time in twenty. And if after one bottle has been used and the chills stopped (which is always the case) the patient would continue the use of the medicine in small doses, once or twice a day, for a few weeks, pay a proper attention to their diet, and avoid needless exposure, hardship and fatigue, they would always obtain a perfect cure, avoid a long run of this most tedious and distressing complaint, as well as save a long Doctor's bill. These medicines to be had at all times, genuine, also other preparations, such as Bitters, &c., with all the necessary directions and advice at No. 6 Reed House, of CARTER & BROTHER.

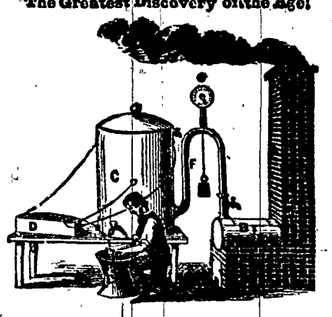
July 7, 1848. 9

FIRE WORKS.

A LARGE assortment of Fire Works, consisting of Sky Rockets, Roman Candles, Blue Lights, Pin Wheels, Serpents, Fire Crackers, Torpedoes, Fulling Crackers &c. &c., just received and for sale at No. 1. Perry Block by. T. W. MOORE.

June 30, 1848.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age!



DR. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT.

THIS is the first attempt to combine the ELECTRIC or MAGNETIC FLUID with powerful vegetable Extracts in the form of an ointment—to be applied externally for the removal of disease. The almost unlimited success it has met with, stamps it at once the GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. It is constantly effecting cures of the utmost importance. The most incredulous are CONVINCED—the most faithless are compelled to believe in the power and virtue of this great remedy.

It is universally admitted to be the MOST WONDERFUL COMBINATION KNOWN to the WORLD for the IMMEDIATE RELIEF of disease and pain.

It never fails while there remains sufficient life to restore a natural and healthy action to the capillary vessels of the body, and to *equalize the circulation of the blood.* By this means, *a controlling power is gained over the most malignant forms of* DISEASE, that cannot be obtained from any other remedy. Such is the power of this combination that it penetrates to every portion of the human frame; every bone and muscle, vein, nerve and ligament is searched out and made sensible of purifying and healing influence.—Hence, it cures as readily with *internal* as external diseases.

Numerous instances are on record where this remedy has restored health to patients so near the grave that the most powerful internal remedies failed to produce any effect. Such has frequently been the case in INFLAMMATION of the BOWELS—no patient ever cured me with this disease where the Magnetic Ointment can be obtained. That dangerous epidemic known as the PUTRID ERYSIPELAS, can always be cured by this remedy.

For INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM, this Ointment is the most complete remedy ever prepared.

In 99 cases out of 100, it *will afford entire re'ief* to the worst cases of NERVOUS HEADACHE *in thirty minutes.*

For Nervous diseases this remedy is of immense value.

For Affections of the spine, Rheumatism, Lameness, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Croup, Chills, Cholera Morbus, Ague in the face or breast, Burns, Scald Head, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Inflamed Eyes, Fever Sores, &c., will be immediately relieved by the use of this remedy.

DR. BINGHAM'S CERTIFICATE.

In reply to your queries with regard to the results of the Experiments I have made with your justly celebrated Magnetic Ointment; I can say with pleasure, that I deem it one of the GREATEST DISCOVERIES OF THE AGE.

It is now nearly two years since I commenced using it in my practice, and I have tested it in cases of Inflammation, both local and general, of the most malignant kind, with universal success; even where all internal remedies failed, I have succeeded with this.

I have treated cases of Inflammation of the Brain, Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and Child-bed Fevers, with perfect success, also cases of Scarlet Fever, Canker Rash, and Ulcerated Lungs and Throat with like success.

In the Epidemic known as the Putrid Erysipelas, by which so many valuable lives were lost, I tested it frequently, and it never failed of effecting a speedy and certain cure.

In cases of Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frozen Limbs' &c., it acts like a charm.

No Physician or family will be a single day without this medicine, after becoming acquainted with its power to cure.

N. BINGHAM. Physician and Surgeon.

Utica, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1848.

☞ For further particulars and testimonials, see pamphlet left with each agent. ☞ Price 25 and 37½ cents per bottle.

AGENTS.—Carter & Brother, wholesale and retail, Erie; D. N. & J. L. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio; Riley Potter, West Springfield; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; L. S. Jones & Co., Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview.

Erie, August 14, 1847. 1y10

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

NEW YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY'S AGENCY,

No. 1, Perry Block, State St., Erie, Pa.

直眼正
珠生熙

T. W. MOORE,

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of the Tea-drinking inhabitants of this city and vicinity to the *Canton Tea Company's Superior Teas*—subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of. Particulars next week.

Erie, July 21, 1848.

ERIE MARBLE FACTORY.

THE subscriber would inform his old customers and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Marble business at the old Stand on Ninth Street, between State and Peach, nearly opposite the Academy, where he will keep on hand at all times, a large stock, consisting of the different varieties of white and variegated marble, suitable for grave-stones, (set in sockets or without,) Tomb-stones, monuments, &c. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and prices. As I am not to be undersold, I pledge myself to furnish anything in my line, from 15 to 25 per cent less than it can be had of the traveling agents for Eastern Factories.

Erie, July 8, 1848. 1y9 J. R. COCHRAN.

MORE LIGHT.—New style Solar Lamps, Camphene and Lard Suspending and Side Lamps, Girandoles, Plated, Branch, and other Candlesticks, at G. LOOMIS & Co's.

Erie, July 14, 1848. nearly opposite the Eagle.

LOOKING GLASSES.—*Just opening, a splendid* lot of Gilt and Mahogany Frames of various sizes and prices, all warranted to improve the looks, by G. LOOMIS & Co.,

Erie, July 14, 1848. State street.

SPECTACLES of Gold, Silver, and German Silver Frames, an extensive assortment of concave and convex. Also, the celebrated Perifocal Spectacle, superior to any in use.

G. LOOMIS & Co.,

July 14, 1848. State street.

GOLD AND SILVER ARTICLES.—An extensive variety of Breast-Pins, Bracelets, Rings, Lockets, Chains, Pencils &c., of the latest styles. Also, Mammoth and other Gold Pens of the different makers. Silver Pencils, Brooches, and Head Ornaments. In short, the public will find more things than the Printers tell for, as it's not intended to overrun the stock; still we would add that Microscopes, for magnifying *small* objects, can be found as usual at G. LOOMIS & Co.'s,

July 14, 1848. State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

TIME IN GREAT VARIETY.—Clocks of different kinds, including Kirk's Marine Clock, a late invention. Also, Gold and Silver Watches, a fine assortment to select a good time-keeper from, for sale very low, at G. LOOMIS & Co.'s,

July 14, 1848. State street.

SILVER WARE.—Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Tongs, Ladles, Forks, Butter and Fruit Knives always on hand or manufactured to order. Silver warranted equal to coin, and no charge for engraving. G. LOOMIS & Co.

July 14, 1848. nearly opposite the Eagle.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—A large assortment of Guitars, Accordeons, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Clarionets, Drums and Fifes. Guitar, Violin, and Bass Viol Strings, Pegs, &c.

G. LOOMIS & Co.,

July 14, 1848. State street.

WATER LIME.—50 Bbls just received on consignment by [June 1] C. B. WRIGHT.

RAKES.—25 doz. Rakes for sale at the manufacturer's prices, by C. B. WRIGHT.

SHINGLES.—A good article kept constantly on hand on the corner, by C. B. Wright.

July 14, 1848.

FRESH consignment of Pekin Teas, at the agency. No. 5, Reed House. BURTON & PERKINS.

July 14, 1848.

Country Merchants,

SUPPLIED with Dr. Jayne's Medicines and the India Cholagogue at wholesale prices, by the agents.

July 14, 1848. BURTON & PERKINS.

WHITE LEAD, Pittsburg and Buffalo Red Lead, Litharge, Venitian Red &c. &c., for sale cheap by

July 14, 1848. BURTON & PERKINS.

In the matter of the assignment of B. K. Cranston, No. 167, Feb. Term, 1848, Common Pleas of Erie County.

Notice is hereby given to all concerned in said consignment, that E. D. Gunnison and George J. Martin, assignees of B. K. Cranston, late of Lockport, Erie county, have exhibited and filed their trust account in the Court of Common Pleas of said county of Erie, and said account will be allowed by said Court, on the first Monday in August next, *unless cause be shown* why said account should not be allowed. *WILSON KING, Prothy.*

Erie July 3, 1848.

Lumber Wanted.

I WILL pay CASH for 500,000 feet of Hemlock Lumber, delivered at my dock in Erie. Bills will be given for the final waned Also for any quantity of Popular, Cucumber, White Oak, White Ash, Cherry, Chestnut and common Pine Lumber.

Erie, April 22, 1848. WM. TRUESDAIL.

North East Woolen Factory.

7000 YARDS of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinette, Blankets, Flannels, are now ready to be exchanged for wool at the following rates: For plain full cloth, one yard for 24 lbs. of wool; Cassimeres 2½ lbs., to the yard. We will also manufacture during the season, Black, Brown, Steel-mixed cloth at 28 cts. per yard, Cassimeres of the same colors at 30 cts. and white flannel at 18 and 23 cts. per yard.

North East, June 10, 1848. STEVENS & JOWETT.

NEW GOODS!

THE subscribers are just receiving a very full stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS consisting of almost every variety of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware* and *Crockery*, all of which have been purchased at unusual low rates, and will be sold as low as at any other House in Erie. They invite their old customers, Ladies and Gentlemen, and the Public generally, to call and examine their assortment before purchasing elsewhere J. HUGHES & Co.

Erie, June 10, 1848. 4

Erie Money Wanted.

ERIE MONEY received at *par* for Goods, at the *lowest rates* they can be bought in the Borough for any other kind of funds.

Call at METCALF'S,

July 14, 1848. No. 1, Reed House.

Strayed,

A SMALL *Red Cow*; horns stand up well; belly and the end of her tail white; with a spot in her forehead, and gives milk from only three teats. Whoever will return the said Cow shall be amply rewarded. 3tw34 GEORGE HESS.

Erie, July 21, 1848

RICE—cheaper than in Buffalo, at July 21, 1848. H. COOK'S.

BONNET RIBBONS of the latest styles from 10cts to 22cts per yard, at TIBBALS & DEWEY'S

TESTED BY THOUSANDS.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

SCARCELY have ten short years elapsed since an humble attempt was made to combine, in a suitable medical preparation, a few of the herbs of the Indian. All was dark at the time as to the result. The most that could be estimated was, that the principles adopted as the basis to build upon were sound. So much reliance was placed upon calomel and the lancet, that the ill success of the new experiment would have tended to confirm that reliance, while it shook the purpose of the projector.

Now, however, all doubt and difficulty is at an end. Everywhere this medicine has been greeted with welcome; everywhere has its use been attended with the most gratifying success. From small beginnings, its sales are now counted by millions! and it is held in higher estimation at the present time than when it was originally introduced.

Cure of Fever and Ague.

Russellville, Putnam Co. In., July 17, 1847.

Dr. Wright—Some time since, your agent left me a supply of your Indian Vegetable Pills. I have found said pills to be in great demand lately for the cure of Fever and Ague. Mr. James Boyd has a son who has been laid up with Fever and Ague, and had tried various other remedies, all of which proved of no avail.—He determined to try your Indian Vegetable Pills, and by using one box is now sound and well. Mr. T. Spencer had a daughter, Mr. H. Groves a son, and Mr. C. Nichols and three of his family were all down at the same time with Fever and Ague, and had also tried the various other remedies without effect. Your Indian Vegetable Pills soon restored them all to perfect health. I can assure you from what I have seen, your Indian Vegetable Pills may be relied on for a perfect cure of Fever and Ague.

Yours, respectfully, JACOB DURHAM, P. M.

Certificate from Col. Tate, editor of the Columbia Democrat, Pa.

Office of the Columbia Democrat,
Bloomsburg, Columbia Co. Pa., March 4, 1848.

Dr. William Wright—Dear Sir: I am one of the many whose aversion to quack nostrums has deprived them of the benefits resulting from the use of good medicines. Acting under this influence, I have seldom resorted to the Pill box. Last March, when you commenced advertising in my paper, I was induced to give your Indian Vegetable Pills a trial, and after having fairly tested their merits for myself and family, gave them a decided preference over every other preparation.

In every instance when afflicted with sick headache, or when the stream of life was encumbered with morbid humors; I found speedy relief from the use of your Pills. By taking from four to six on going to bed, when indisposed, I have always been restored to health, without loss of time, and without the expense of a physician. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills possess the distinguished merit of operating effectually without disturbing the rest of the patient, and in my case without even producing sickness to the stomach. Respectfully your friend, &c., LLVI L. TATE.

[From the Delaware Express, Delhi, N. Y.]

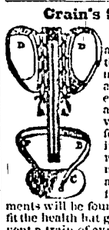
WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.—Although not particularly friendly to patent medicines, we must confess that we have become a convert to these pills, having an opportunity on two or three occasions to test their efficacy. For a gentle medicine, one or two will be found mild though effective. Where *bile* or other impurities have accumulated, and more thorough medicine is required, a dose of three or four of these pills taken on going to bed, will be found effectual in cleansing the stomach, and restoring the bowels to a healthy state. We speak from experience; and take pleasure in commending the pills to the public.

AGENTS.—O. D. Spafford, Erie; W. & P. Judson & Co., Waterford: John McClure, Sen. Girard; Abraham Fourtellott, Union; Riley Potter, West Springfield; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; B. C. Town & Co., Waterford and North East.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, wholesale and retail, 169 Race street, Philadelphia; 229 Greenwich street, New York; and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

Erie, May 1, 1848. 37

Crain's Spino-Abdominal Supporters.



FAR surpassing Banning's, Fitch's and any and all other similar instruments in affording relief in those cases for which they are designed and recommended. This will be acknowledged by an examination and comparison of them with the others. They are *cool, light* and *elastic*, can be adapted to any size or shape, worn without inconvenience by persons in any condition, male or female, young or old. INFEMALE WEAKNESS in all its forms, in CONSUMPTION, LIVER COMPLAINT, dyspepsia, general weakness, debility and nervousness. To clergymen and schoolteachers, students, and all young persons who either naturally or from habit incline to stoop or bend, these instruments will be found of the greatest service. They not only benefit the health but greatly improve the personal appearance and prevent a train of evils which result in incurable maladies.

Physicians are especially invited to call and examine them.

CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6 Reed House, are the sole agents, appointed by the Patentee.

June 28.

WOOL! WOOL!!

THE subscribers having entered into partnership in the manufacturing business, are ready to manufacture wool into cloth at the Yankee town Mills, on the following terms: For cash, steel-

to any other conclusion, who has watched attentively your course of legislation during the last five years. In truth, one of the great differences between parties here, is, that the one party—with some exceptions—is favorable to what they term "liberal" appropriations, whilst the other is for scrutinizing closely every item in an appropriation bill, and conducting the business of the Government just as economically as their own.

A word or two to my friend from Georgia,—Mr. Tombs,—who has just preceded me, and I have done. He says General Taylor, if elected, will bring back this Government to the purer principles and policy of General Washington; but the most studiously avoids giving us any idea of what those principles or that policy are. He places himself on the Allison letter, upon which almost any and every construction may be put. From it you cannot tell whether General Taylor is in favor of a bank or against it, for the sub-treasury or against it, for a protective tariff or against it, for internal improvements or against them, for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands or against it; and for the Wilmot proviso or against it. This is your candidate. Seeing such is your mood, and you are disposed to take General Taylor without pledges, and without any avowal of principles, and fight the battle of 1840 over again, I would most respectfully recommend to you the persual of the letter of the Hon. Willoughby Newton—a highly respectable Whig, and recently a member of this House from the Old Dominion—to a Whig committee in Richmond, in Febuary, 1844, who invited him, I believe, to assist in preparing an address from a convention to the Whigs of Virginia. In that letter, speaking of the contest of 1840, Mr. Newton says:

"We had a long and arduous contest, and achieved what we supposed a glorious triumph. But what advantages have we reaped from our labors? The fruits of all our toils have turned to ashes on our lips; and we may truly exclaim with Pyrrhus, 'one more such victory, and we are undone.'"

And if your anticipations are realized, that period is approaching. But in my judgement, the signs of the times indicate that the period has arived, and that the Whig party, as the party was known under the "embodiment" of its principles, is already broken into fragments. How much more noble it would be for your party, sinking as it is, to be defeated contending for principles, in pursuance of this most salutary advice of Mr. Newton:

"Let me adjure the convention not to repeat the errors of 1840, which have been the fruitful source of all our woes. Let them remember that 'honesty is the best policy,' both in public and private life. I think I know something of the Virginia character. Our people are liberal and ingenuous; they will tolerate an honest difference of opinion, sincerely entertained, and honestly expressed, but they abhor even the appearance of dissimulation. Let the convention, therefore, boldly avow the principles of the party—advocate a national bank, *eo nomine*, and without circumlocution, a tariff with proper discrimination for the reasonable protection of our great domestic interests, and such other measures as they may deem essential to the purity of the Government and the prosperity of the people."

Here the chairman's hammer fell, and further remarks were precluded.

THE SOLDIER'S FIRST VIEW OF AN AMERICAN LADY.—We were much amused and interested yesterday, at the capers and remarks of a soldier who had just returned from the war, and coming up Canal street had encountered, at the corner of Chartres, one of our beautiful, graceful and elegantly dressed ladies. "Oh, boys, just stop," he exclaimed to his companions, "and let us take one good look at a real Yankee girl. I didn't want to come home for anything but *that*. I could stand the Greasers, their country, their climate, their houses, their eating and drinking, barring the polkay, but, O Lord! the women, with their tawny skins, bare feet, their slipshod ways, their cigarritos, I couldn't stand them, no how you can fix it. I only wanted once more to fix my peepers on a genewine American gal, and then I could be happy the balance of my days. And now I see one, and isn't she a sweet one! See how finely and gracefully she picks her way across the street; see how high she carries her head; look at her face, isn't it a charmer! thar's the lily and the rose for you; and look how modestly she hangs that nice little pink shawl." Just at this point, the lady observing the excited manner of her enthusiastic admirer, interposed her gay little parasol between her face and the fixed gaze of the gallant soldier, whereupon the latter sighed deeply, and remarked, "Wall, I suppose that's about as much of paradise as a poor private ought to have."—*N. O. Delta.*

A CONTRAST.—While the *North American, Inquirer, Bulletin,* and other papers of that stamp, are imputing to the friends of Gov. SHUNK, all manner of selfish and heartless motives in connexion with his resignation, the New York *Commercial*, a paper of the same party predilictions, looks at it in the single light in which it is proper to view the great and unprompted act. That paper of the 11th, says:

THE MORALLY SUBLIME.—Republican institutions often afford illustrations of the truly great and sublime, unsurpassed in the annals of the world's history. Few more affecting instances of this kind are on record than the resignation of Governor Shunk, with its attendant circumstances. Intelligence was forwarded by telegraph, yesterday, of the simple facts that he had resigned, and that hemorrhage of the lungs had supervened upon his long affliction. To us the whole circumstances present an affecting and impressive scene. A man elevated by the suffrages of his neighbors and fellow-citizens to the high honor of the Executive chair of the State, smitten with mortal sickness, lying on a bed from which he is conscious that "in all human probability he will never rise," calmly resigning to his fellow-men the office with which they have clothed him, and breathing the solemn prayer that "peace, virtue, intelligence and religion" may dwell among them. The concluding paragraph of the act of resignation gives the crowning sublimity to the scene.

THE INDIANS OF MEXICO—THEIR AFFECTION FOR THE AMERICANS.—On the departure of our army from Mexico, the Indians—who constitute nearly the whole laboring population—exhibited their sorrow and regret in the most striking and affecting manner. The sojourn of our army in Mexico has relieved these poor and interesting people of many oppressions, and taxes to which they have been subjected. They are the producers and industrials of the country, and hitherto have contributed through the *Alcabalo*, and other taxes, to support the extravagant Government of Mexico. As our army passed out of their towns, crowds of these poor people surrounded our troops and threw bouquets and fruit to the soldiers, and many of them wept most piteously, crying out that they had lost their only friends.—This feeling will inevitably arouse the Indians who, compose six-eights of the population of Mexico to resistance and rebellion against the authorities of that country.—*N. O. Delta, June 27th.*

LYNG STEWART.—Mr. McClelland, of Michigan, entered in a lengthy and searching review of the speech made a few days ago by Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Stewart had made up his speech by reference to certain charges for extra services that had been made by Gen. Cass, while governor of the Michigan Territory. The speech was of the Ogle stamp.

Mr. McClelland took up the book from which Mr. Stewart had got his statistics, and proved from the document itself, that Mr. Stewart had most grossly falsified the record. In some instances he had left out parts of sentences—in others added up figures wrongly—and in other cases had manufactured his alleged facts.—*Correspondent Cin. Enquirer.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—We learn by a passenger in the stage from the west, that on Thursday morning about day light, six miles this side of Belvidere, it being very foggy at the time, the stage crowded with passengers, was run over a stump and upset. The Rev. Mr. Knapp, the Baptist clergyman who has been preaching here some time past was severely injured, having his collar bone broken, and a gash cut on his head. The other passengers were more or less hurt.—*Chicago Advertiser of July 13.*

GEN. TAYLOR'S PROVISOISM.—Gov Jones was unable to define Gen. Taylor's position on the proviso. He did not know what it was. He *believed* the general was inclined to leave the matter to Congress—at least *he thought* so. But Gov. Jones did not hesitate to declare himself "dead against it," and to speak on this subject, *for the whole south, except General Taylor!* This is about the upshot of what Gov. Jones said on this point, except that both he and General Taylor owned slaves, bought and honestly paid for—and not one of them stolen!—*Albany Argus.*

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Dispatches for the Tri-Weekly Observer.

No report at 4 o'clock, when we went to press.

ARRIVAL OF THE

HIBERNIA.

FAVORABLE NEWS FROM FRANCE!

NEW YORK, July 21—10 P. M.

The Steamship Hibernia arrived at 6 o'clock. She sailed on the 4th inst.

The Revolution in France has assumed a more promising aspect, the late insurrection having been completely quelled, and tranquility resorted.

Gen. Caviagnac is the irresponsible Dictator of France. He seems to be zealously occupied in consolidating the Government; and for the first time since the monarchy, the hope is raised that France will rescue for herself after all her blood and sacrifices, an effective, just and moderate Executive.

Lamartine and Ledru Rollin are constantly watched. It is generally believed in Paris that Causidiere was at the head of the late insurrection.

There are reports of a Revolution in St. Petersburgh, in which 300 lives were lost.

The Cholera is making fearful progress. Six new Hospitals have been opened in Moscow.

Chauteaubriand died on the 4th of July.

M. Carnot has resigned.

There are over 100,000 soldiers in Paris.

An armistice of three months has been concluded between Germany and Denmark.

Great excitement in Berlin. Arch-Duke John appointed Lt. General of the Germanic Empire. Charles Albert yet inactive.

The Austrians have possessed themselves of nearly all the Venitian provinces.

Rome is in a disturbed condition.

Carlist risings have commenced in Spain.

Several convictions in Ireland for drilling.—Warrants issued against the publisher of the Felon.

SIGNS FROM KENTUCKY.—As the August election in this state draws nigh, the whigs every where, and more particularly in the state, show evident signs of defeat.—Our friends speak with great confidence of their ability to carry the state. Most earnestly do we hope they may, for they have fought so long and so well that they deserve a glorious victory. The Louisville Journal is making a desperate effort to avert the blow that impends over it.—In its ravings it thus almost abandons the state.

"Within the last three or four days we have conversed freely with several whig gentlemen who have just made the tour of a considerable portion of the state. Their reports are indeed discouraging. They say, that wherever they have been, they have seen a thousand evidences of the most thorough and stringent Locofoco organization, not a mere theoretical organization, but an organization practical, active and efficient. They say too that they have not found in a single county the slightest indication of any intended movement toward organization on the part of the whigs. They say that some of the whig electors and assistant electors are sick, that some seem utterly unmindful of their duties, and that others me abroad upon excursions of pleasure. Our enemies know our apathy, and they exult at it and are making the most of it."

How the fellow groans—one of "old Zacks" three hundred niggers could not writhe more under the lash of his slave drivers, than he with the prospect of defeat staring him in the face.

Here is a little more "grape" of the same sort, which demonstrates clearly that the Journal does not groan without cause. It is from a correspondent of the Cleveland True Democrat, a whig paper, but anti-Taylor:

"In Ripley, Brown county, there is not a single Taylor man. It used to be a whig town. In Kentucky there is a great whig dissatisfaction. Cass will probably carry the State. Thousands of Clay men will stay at home.—In Maysville the whigs refused to fire a hundred guns, and hav'nt held their ratification meeting yet, though it has been appointed and postponed two or three times, because they cannot get a respectable Whig to act as Chairman.

THE NEW YORKERS AND PENNSYLVANIANS.—A little more than twelve months ago, the two great States of New York and Pennsylvania sent forth to the scene of war two splendid volunteer regiments, composed each of about one thousand men. These regiments, after serving through the brilliant and stirring scenes in the valley of Mexico, have returned home, and are now encamped in our neighborhood. Their numbers are sadly reduced. Not one-third of the force they carried away has returned. But they bring back brilliant names and high honors, the reward of their many deeds of valor and prowess. They bring back the consciousness of having served their country with patriotic devotion. The New Yorkers were under Quitman and Shields during the whole campaign. At the battle of Cerro Gordo, they were thrown, by the masterly strategy of Scott and the ardent energy of Shields, upon the rear of the enemy, and did much to effect that brilliant victory. They participated in the glory of Contreras, and in the awful scenes of Churubusco, where they were terribly cut down by the fire of the enemy's batteries. At Chepultepec they were in the front of Quitman's column in the attack on the outer fortifications of that strong work—were among the first to scale the castle walls, and to plant upon them their own regimental colors. To the Pennsylvanians belong the distinguished honor of garrisoning Puebla, a hostile city of 80,000 inhabitants, and protecting the rear of General Scott's army against a force of several thousand Mexicans under Santa Anna and General Ren. The Pennsylvanians displayed the greatest firmness and intrepidity, not only on this, but on other occasions when they were called on to operate against the irregular bands of the enemy, who annoyed the rear of our army.—*N. O. Delta.*

THE FIVE CRADLES.—The following story, which we have lately seen in print, is worth repeating:

A man, who had recently become a votary to Bacchus, returned home one night in an intermediate state of booziness; that is to say, he was comfortably drunk, but perfectly conscious of his unfortunate situation. Knowing that his wife was asleep, he decided to attempt gaining his bed without disturbing her, and, by sleeping off his inebriation, conceal the fact from her altogether. He reached the door of his room without creating much disturbance, and after ruminating a few moments upon the matter, he thought if he could reach the bed post, and hold on by it while he slipped out of his apparel, the remainder of the feat would be easily accomplished. Unfortunately for the success of his scheme, a cradle stood in a direct line with the post, about the middle of the floor. Of course, when his shins came in contact with the aforeside piece of furniture, he pitched over it with a perfect loosness, and upon gaining an erect position, ere an equilibrium was established, he went over it backwards in an equally summary manner. Again he struggled to his feet and went head formost over the bower of infant happiness. At lenght with the fifth fall, his patience was exhausted, and the obstacle was yet to be overcome. In desperation, he cried out to his sleeping partner—"Wife! wife! How many cradles have you got in the house? I've fallen over five and here's another right afore me!!! Suffice it to say that his wife was by this time completely awake, and a curtain lecture eased, which rang in his ears for many a succeeding day.

FEMALE PHYSICIAN IN OUR ALMSHOUSE.—Perhaps it is not generally known that a *young woman* is one of the resident assistant physicians at the Philadelphia almshouse! She visits the several wards, prescribes, &c., just as her male associates do.—She is the same lady whom the press have alluded to, as a medical student in Geneva College, N. Y.—It is her intention, we learn, to visit Europe, as soon as she obtains her diploma, and then to return to this country and found a *medical college for female physicians!* The male M. D.'s will have to look out. *Female* M. D.'s, if pretty, will get all the business.—*Phila. Times.*

New and Popular Publications, from Press of HARPER & BROTHERS.

JUST received at the Bookstore of O. D. Spafford, the following new and popular works, from the press of Harper & Brothers, viz:

Loiterings in Europe—by Jno. W. Corson, M. D.
William the Cottager—by author of Helen Herbert.
Angela—by the author of Amelia Wyndham, &c.

The above desirable reading will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms. Call soon.

N. B.—O. D. S. has make arrangements with the HARPERS, by which he will be in receipt of their new works immediately after publication. June 14, 1848.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

JUST received a fresh supply of Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Spices, Pepper, Starch, etc., etc., for sale very low by

June 10, 1848. ALLYN & COIT.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—This extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

GREAT FALL AND WINTER MEDICINE.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine is, while it eradicates diseases, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Fall and Winter medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system, strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 20,000 of these were considered incurable.

More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism;
2,000 cases of dispepsia;
4,000 cases of General debility and Want of Energy;
7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints;
2,000 cases of Scrofula;
1,500 cases of disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy;
8,000 cases of Consumption;

And thousands of cases of diseases of the blood, viz: Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the Face, &c., together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c., &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from Physicians and our Agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable Druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the preventative of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

5,000 CHILDREN THE FAST SEASON.

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season. It has never been known to injure in the least the most delicate child.

RHEUMATISM.

This Sarsaparilla is used with the most perfect success in Rheumatic complaints, however severe, or chronic. The astonishing cures it has performed are indeed wonderful. Other remedies sometimes give temporary relief, this entirely eradicates it from the system even when the limbs are dreadfully swollen.

☞ Hear Mr. Seth Terry, one of the oldest and most respectable lawyers in Hartford, Conn. The following is an extract of a letter received from him:

DR. TOWNSEND.—I have used one bottle of your Sarsaparilla, and find it is excellent in its effects upon a chronic Rheumatic pain to which I am subject, from an injury occasioned several years ago, in a public stage. Please send me two bottles to the care of Dr. Seymour. I have conversed with two of our principal physicians, and they recommend your Sarsaparilla.

Hartford, March 12, 1845. SETH TERRY.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be Cured. Bronchittis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Chest, Hectic flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.

DR. TOWNSEND.—Dear Sir: Nearly twenty years ago I took a violent cold which settled on my lungs, and affected severely; indeed, finally it became a constant hacking cough, but not so severe as to prevent me from attending to my business. Within the last few years it increased so greatly, that I became alarmed and concluded I breathed with difficulty, and fraised with my Cough much bad matter, and for the last nine months previous to my using your Sarsaparilla, had regular night sweats; indeed, my friends and myself supposed that I would die with the consumption: but I have the happiness to inform you that to my surprise, after using three bottles of your Sarsaparilla, I find my health restored. It relieved me gradually, and I am enjoying better health than I have for many years. I had almost entirely lost my appetite, which is also returned. You are at liberty to publish this with my name in the papers, if you choose.

My little girl, who is three years old; had a very bad cough the whole of last Winter. While using the medicine I gave her some of it; and it soon entirely relieved her, as well as myself, and she is now well and healthy as any child I ever saw. She was also troubled with little blotches; it took them away and her skin is smooth and fair now; and I am satisfied she recovered her health from using your excellent medicine. S. W. CONANT.

GIRLS, READ THIS.

You who have pale complexions, dull eyes, blotches on the face, rough skin, &c., use "Spirits," a wine glass full or two of the Doctor Townsend's Sarsaparilla. It will cleanse your blood, remove the freckles and blotches, and give you animation, sparkling eyes, the spirits, and beautiful complexion—all of which are of immense value to unmarried ladies.

TO MOTHERS & MARRIED LADIES.

This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. No female who has reason to suppose she is approaching that critical period, "the turn of life," should neglect to take it, as it is a certain preventative for any of the numerous and horrible diseases to which females are subject at this time of life. This period may be delayed several years by using this medicine. Nor is it less valuable for those approaching womanhood, as it is calculated to assist nature, by quickening the blood and invigorating the system. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all the diseases to which women are subject.

It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies—by removing the impurities of the body—not so for stimulating the system as to produce a subsequent relaxation which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDREN.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores, have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under deep obligation.

Yours respectfully,
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster-st.

New York, March 1, 1847.

CAUTION.

Owing to the great success and increasing sale of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, many unprincipled persons have commenced making Sarsaparilla, Elixirs, Bitters, &c. &c. They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles, claiming that theirs is far superior and four times stronger than Dr. Townsend's, &c., hoping thereby to deceive the public. Some of these unprincipled men publish counterfeit certificates; others have induced their brothers and other interested persons to allow the use of their names, to which they put esquire to give them respectability.—One makes a medicine, and puffs it with respectable names procured by using Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, publishes them as cured by his stuff. He also publishes the certificate of a person who styles himself an M. D., who mends hoes, digs wells, and doctors horses by nurse for a livelihood. They also published certificates signed by fictitious names stating they have used Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and that it injured them &c. These, and a great variety of other tricks are performed by these men, to sell their trash. The public should be on their guard, and look out for counterfeits.

Notice. After the first of January, 1848, none will be genuine unless they are put up with a magnificent copper plate label, containing the fac simile of Dr. Townsend's name, thus—S. P. Townsend.

Principal office, 126 Fulton street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., 8, State street, Boston; Dyott & Sons, 132 North 2nd street Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co. 141, Charles street, New Orleans; 105 South Pearl street, Albany; and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies, and the Canadas.

CARTER & BROTHER and BURTON & PERKINS, Wholesale and Retail Agents for Erie County—J. S. Hopkins for Springfield. May 1, 1848. 1y32

EARLY ARRIVAL OF CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving his full stock of Spring Goods, the first in market, consisting in part of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Iron and Nails, &c., &c. My stock is sufficiently large for the market, and well selected: as to puffing in the newspapers of great quantities of Goods, more than three times the amount of what they really have on hand, I will leave to newer and smaller stores. My Goods are bought cheap and will be sold as cheap as can be bought in this city AT CASH, as I intend to sell for cash, and will make it an object to those that pay down for their Goods to purchase from me. Call and see for yourselves, and I think you will be satisfied with quality and prices.

GENTLEMEN'S GOODS.

Black and Blue Black Cloths; Indigo Blue, Brown and Cadet mixed do.; Black, fancy striped Cassimeres; a fine French article do.; Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, do. Jeans, blue drill, and any quantity of Summer stuffs, for pantaloons, coats, &c., together with many other articles too numerous to mention.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

Cashmeres, Muslin de Laines, French German and Scotch Ginghams, Earlston do., Mohair lustre, and linen Ginghams, a fashionable article; plaid and plain Linen, for traveling dresses; Alpaca of assorted colors, and plain, striped and plaid dress Silks; Swiss Muslins, Jackonet, Cambric, barred and dotted Muslins, and a large lot of summer Shawls, dress Handkerchiefs, Cravats, &c., Ladies kid gloves, black and white and colored, of the best quality; black, white, and colored silk gloves, lisle thread and cotton do., black silk hose, black and white cotton do., gentlemen's hose and balbrose, white, brown and mixed; gentleman's black, white and colored silk Gloves, black, white and colored kid do., Ladies' slips and walking Shoes, children's do; Linen Cambric and Lawn handkerchiefs; silk Bandana, do., Spitlifield do., Ginghams, and cotton do., Diaper crash and towelling, huckaback do., English and American Ginghams, Lawns, and Mohair checks, nice and cheap.

Erie, April 8, 1848. SMITH JACKSON.

White Fish.

A NEW supply direct from Mackinac on the corner opposite the Court House by C. B. WRIGHT.

4600 POUNDS Pittsburgh Hams on hand and for sale low by [June 21.] H. COOK.

SUB-SOIL PLOW!—Farmers are invited to examine a newly invented Plow which obviates the necessity of "cross-plowing," set made and offered for sale at the Erie Steam Foundry, by

May 6, 1848. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE FARM, containing about 160 acres of Land, mostly cleared, and has a valuable orchard and other improvements, situated about 14 miles from Girard village, being part of the Farm of the late Thomas Miles. Said Farm will be sold very low, and a liberal credit given. Enquire of

Girard, Feb 26, 1848.—tf41 G. H. CUTLER, Agent.

THE BEST assortment of Band Boxes in the county for sale by H. COOK.

GOODYEAR'S Patent Metalic Rubber Fabrics, of the following descriptions, on consignment; Overshoes, Horse Covers' Carriage Cloth, Air Beds, Air Pillows, Air Cushions, Water Pails, Tobacco Pouches, Fishing Boots, Ladies Aprons, Coats, Capes, Cloaks, Tarpaulins, Elastics, Sou' Westers, Men's Clothing, Traveling bags, Sun Cases, etc., etc., at the Agency, Telegraph Building, French street. M. KOCH.

April 13, 1848. 1

LEGHORN and Palm Leaf Hats at G. SELDEN & SON'S.

[June 10] No. 5, Cheapside.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

CONSISTING of French and Scotch Ginghams Balzorines, Printed Lawns and Jenny Lynde Muslin. Also a great variety of Worsted and Linen Net and Ombre Berege Shawls, just received at No 2 American Block State St. M. MAYER.

Erie, June 7th, 1848.

A CARD.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the gentlemen of Erie and vicinity that he has opened a TAILORING SHOP on the South side of the Public Square, a few doors East of the Erie Bank, where he will at all times be ready and happy to wait upon those who may favor him with a call in this line of business. From long experience in some of the principal shops in London and other European cities, and strict attention to all business which they now be entrusted to him, he confidently hopes that he shall be always deemed worthy to receive a share of public patronage. His work shall be executed in such a manner as will bear a close and important inspection, and always in accordance with the prevailing fashions.

N. B.—Cutting done on the shortest notice.

JOHN GOLDING.

Erie, March 23, 1848. 3m45

NEW GOODS FOR THE POPULAR TRADE.

JUST receiving the most extensive, richest and cheapest assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' DRESS GOODS ever exhibited in this market—comprising a large and well selected assortment of LADIES' fine Dress Goods, suited to the fashions. Our editors make such very faces we cannot give our usual long catalogue. Suffice it to say, we will sell fine yard wide Bawns as low as 14 cents, and other GOODS in proportion. Also a large lot of STAPLE GOODS at full 40 per cent. below past prices.

Ladies and Gentlemen this will be the most favorable time to replenish your wardrobes that you will find in a long time to come. N. B. I would invite the attention of the young Ladies—this being the year of promise—to our rich assortment of fine Goods, just right for the occasion, at 30 per cent. below former prices. In short our motto is the nimble sixpence, and for Cash we will sell Goods a shade lower than any house west of sunrise.

Erie, April 17, 1848. H. CADWELL.

GREATEST MEDICINE OF THE AGE!

STANTON'S EXTERNAL REMEDY, CALLED HUNT'S LINEMENT, has received the above title from thousands who have been benefitted by its use. Its operation is wonderful. Never failing to give immediate relief, and permanently curing the diseases for which it is recommended. For the last year I have placed before the public testimony of undoubted character from many persons well known throughout the county of Westchester, where the great reputation of this medicine was first established. During the last year I have received from all parts of the county a mass of evidence of the great value of this celebrated remedy sufficient to fill volumes, of which I have selected a few certificates. For the following diseases Hunt's Liniment is a certain, safe and speedy cure

Rheumatism, Spinal affection, Weakness and Pains in the back and chest, contractions of the muscles, sore Throat, Quinsey, Issues, Ulcers, Ague in the breast and face, Tooth ache, Sprains, Bruises, Salt Rheum, Burns, Croup, frosted Feet, Bunions, Corns, and all diseases of the Nerves. As a strengthner of the Nervous System it exceeds all the plasters and medicines in the world. It is only necessary to try it to be convinced that it will do all that the proprietors professes. Its reputation is constantly increasing, and in every instance where it has been used it is always kept as a necessary Family Medicine. Read the evidence from abroad.

CERTIFICATE.

East Berlin, Pa., May 22, 1847.

Geo. E. Stanton—Dear Sir; I consider it my duty to express my sentiments in behalf of your invaluable medicine, *Hunt's Liniment.* I have for some time past used the Liniment in my practice, for various diseases, and feel satisfied, from the success attending its applications, that its merits all that can be said in its behalf. I consider it one of the best *external remedies* I have ever used in case of Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Pains, Bruises, Swellings, Cuts, &c. The cheap rate at which the article is to be had, places it within the reach of all. It should form the principal external remedy of every family.

This Liniment is sold by all the respectable Merchants, & Druggists throughout the country, and by the Proprietor at Sing Sing, N. Y. GEORGE E. STANTON.

For sale by J. H. Burton, Erie; B. C. Town, North East; S. L. Jones & Co., Girard.

Erie, May 1, 1848. 6m50

WHOLESALE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, and others who have not purchased their Spring supplies of Sugar, Molasses, White Lead, Nails, &c., &c., will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Our arrangements are such that we can furnish on the shortest notice, most articles needed by retail dealers, at Pittsburgh prices, transportation added. Call at A. King's ware house, 4th street Landing. RUST & KELSEY, Ag'ts.

Erie, May 5, 1848. cod2

ERIE MONEY WANTED FOR GOODS!

AT NO. 2, REED HOUSE.

I HAVE just received, and will continue to have on hand at all times, a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, BOOTS AND SHOES, and all kinds of FAMILY GROCERIES, which I will sell at the *lowest Cash prices* for *Erie Bank Bills*, at the face, Dollar for Dollar. Those who may have that kind of money on hand, will do well to call and examine my *stock and prices*, which I think cannot fail to give general satisfaction.

Also, all kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods at the best market rates.

Do not forget to call at No. 2, Reed House, and examine for yourselves. H. B. HAVERSTICK.

Erie, May 12, '48.

PUTTY, Boiled and raw Linseed Oil, by the barrel or gallon, at lowest rates, by May 12. CARTER & BROTHER.

Bonnets! Bonnets!

GOOD assortment of Lap Leghorn, China Pearl, Lace, Straw Gimp, Rutland, &c. TIBBALS & DEWEY.

May 19. 7

ERIE CIGAR MANUFACTORY.

R. SEIGNIOR & Co. are Manufacturing and have constantly on hand a general assortment of *Cigars, Tobacco* and *Snuff*, of all kinds and prices, which they will sell at Wholesale or Retail at a *little cheaper* than the cheapest, at No. 3, Reed House.

May 5, 1848. 2

FRENCH English and American Prints, Spring styles; Jenny Lands from 4 to 12½ cents per yard, the highest price at

June 9 1848. TIBBALS & DEWEY'S.

LOAF SUGAR on commission at A. King's ware house.

May 19. RUST & KELSEY.

RAISINS.—Best quality by the box or single lb. at No. 5 Bonnel Block, state street. (May 8.) H. COOK.

FRESH Lemons and Oranges just received at

May 10. H. COOK'S.

PICKLED Oysters, Gherkins, Sardines, London Porter, &c. just received by [May 19] H. COOK.

6000 LBS HAMS just received on consignment, and for sale cheap, at A. KING'S Ware House.

June 5, 1848 RUST & KELSEY, Agents.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

JUST received and this day opening at No. 2 American Block, a general assortment of Dry Goods suited to the season, together with Groceries, Crockery and Hardware which will be sold unusually low for cash or ready pay.

M. MAYER.

Erie, June 7th, 1848.

ORANGES, Lemons, Apples, Figs, Dates, Raisins and Candy on hand for the Fourth, at H. COOKS.

July 1.

CITRON, English Currants, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, etc. at

May 8. H. COOK.

WINDOW GLASS.

5000 FEET of McClelly's best window glass, of all sizes from 6 by 10 to 24 by 30, just received and for sale by the box or light, cheaper than can be bought elsewhere in this city, at the sash shop of L. WARREN, south-east corner of State and Eighth streets, Erie. April 15, 1848.—48.

RECEIVED this day by express from Harper and Brother the following new work, viz: History of Congress, Biographical and political, comprising memoirs of the Congress of the United States, by Henry G. Wheeler, at SPAFFORD'S.

June 28. 21

WINES & LIQUORS.—Tavern keepers will always find the best assortment of Wines & Liquors for Medicinal purposes, in town, at

May 19. H. COOK'S.

LEGHORN and Chip Hats can be found cheap at

May 17. TIBBALS & DEWEY'S.

Boot And Shoe Store.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the Shoe Stock and rented the stand of Samuel Hays, on the east side of the Diamond, second door from the corner of Sixth street, which he intends taking possession of on the 1st of March next, and he will be happy to see and accommodate his old friends and customers, and the public at large. He flatters himself that he will be able to make BOOTS, SHOES and all articles in his line of business, to order, with neatness, durability and dispatch, and at moderate rates. He hopes to receive, as he will endeavor to deserve, a liberal patronage.

He will constantly keep on hand an assortment of well made Boots and Shoes, which he will sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be had elsewhere. A. GABLE.

Feb. 22, 1848. 3m42

EAGLE WOOLEN FACTORY, FAIRVIEW

WE would inform the wool growing and cloth weaving public that we have entered into a partnership hereafter to be known as McCreary, Thornton & Co. We have one entire set of new machinery, as good as can be procured in the country, and we are now prepared to manufacture or exchange cloths cassimeres, Tweeds, Shawls Blankets and Flannels for wool. We have long experienced workmen in all branches of the business, and we confidently expect a full share of public confidence and custom of the public. We flatter ourselves to give general satisfaction to all who may favor us with their custom.

Custom Carding, Spinning, and Dressing, done well, cheap and quick.

Grain and Factory supplies, well seasoned with Cash, will be acceptable for goods and work.

DAVID McCREARY,
JOHN THORNTON,
THOMAS THORNTON,
BENJAMIN COATES, Erie,
SAMUEL LILEY,

Fairview, May 1, 1848. 51

NEW GOODS.

WE are just receiving our supply of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS to which we invite the attention of the public generally, with full confidence that in quantity, quality, style and cheapness, our stock will be found unsurpassed by anything in this city. With a steady determination to stand wholly upon our own merits, we leave lengthy advertisements and stereotyped puffing to our more *gassy neighbors.*

BROWN & McCARTER.

Erie, April 20, 1848. 50

BY EXPRESS AND RAILROAD.

ALLYN & COIT have received, and are now receiving, their stock of RICH SPRING DRY GOODS among which will be found the latest, nicest and cheapest GOODS of the season, to which the attention of the citizens of Erie and vicinity is invited.

Don't forget the store—*Corner of Sixth Street and the Public Square.* April 29, 1848.

MOLASSES.—8 Hhds, Cuba, Sugar House, and New Orleans Molasses, to be sold at New York Prices, transportation added. [June 10,] ALLYN & COIT.

50 FIRST rate Pork Barrels for sale low at H. COOK'S.

PARASOLS, from one shilling upwards, for sale by

[June 10] ALLYN & COIT.

FIFTY Bbls. Buffalo Rectified Whiskey for sale very low for cash, by May 22. H. COOK.

Ready Made Clothing at the Clothing Stoe, Comm ercial Exchange.

THE subscriber has now on hand at his NEW CLOTHING STORE, a very extensive assortment of first rate CLOTHING, made up in the latest style and in the best manner, which he is determined to sell for CASH

25 per cent. Lower

than any other establishment in this place. His stock of Clothing comprises every grade, from superior to common, and no one who patronizes the establishment shall be disappointed in regard to quality, cut or price. Notice the following:

Superfine and Fine French Black Dress Coats;
English Tweed and Mohair Sack Coats;
Black Summer Cloth Coats of every Cut;
Black and Fancy Cassimere Pants;
Satin, Silk, Merino and Cassimere Vests;
Linin and Cotton Clothing of every kind;

☞ For Sailors and Canallers, OIL-CLOTH CLOTHING AND TARPAULINS.

Also, Fine and common Shirts, Silk shirts and drawers, Merino do, Cravats, Collars, Stocks, Bosoms, stocks, suspenders, &c. &c.

He has experienced and fashionable Cutters employed and will cut and trim in the best manner and make all kinds of clothing to order, which will be warranted to give satisfaction.

The public are invited to call and inspect the clothing in the new and cheap establishment in the Commercial Exchange, French st. opposite the Banner Hotel. MOSES KOCH.

May 10, 1848. 1

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

STATE STREET ONCE MORE AHEAD!—I ROSENZWEIG & CO., are now receiving at the New Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block, a new and splendid assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTAING, &c. &c., &c., which will be sold a little cheaper than can be bought at any other establishment this side of sun down. Among his stock may be found—

BROADCLOTHS.—French, English and American black, blue brown, gold and sadet mixed Broadcloths, cheap as the cheapest. Also, Dress and Frock Coats of the same material which for durability and finish can't be beat.

CASSIMERES AND VESTING.—Fine French, English and American Cassimeres—beautiful vestings, and superior pantaloons and vests of the same.

SUMMER WARE.—An excellent assortment of Summer ware, which cannot fail to please.

CALICOES.—Superior Calicoes, from 6 to 12 cts. per yard. Call and see them.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.—Under this head we have every thing to adorn the female form divine—such as Silks, Lawns, Ginghams, Barages, Gloves, Ribbons, Bonnets, Muslins of all kinds, Shawls, &c., &c.

In short, our stock in every department is large and selected with great care. Believing that a "nimble is better than a slow shilling" we shall sell unusually low for cash or ready pay.

Erie, April 22, 1848.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE SELDEN & SON have removed their store to No. 5, Cheapside, one door south of Tibbals & Dewey's store. They have a general assortment of Goods, and will be receiving a new